FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 247 *21 December 1979*

NOTE: DAILY REPORT NO 248 WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED ON 24 DECEMBER 1979 BECAUSE OF THE HOLIDAY DECLARED FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES THAT DATE BY EXECUTIVE ORDER.

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR MBFR Delegate Says West Responsible for Lack of Progress BB 1
Euromissiles Decision Reveals Aggressive U.S. Aims BB 1
[Britsche]
U.S. Embarking on New, More Aggressive Foreign Policy BB 3
[Havran in SMENA 18 Dec]
SCINTEIA Deplores NATO Decision To Deploy New Missiles [15 Dec] BB 4

ALBANIA

Daily Supports Iran's Revolutionary Struggle B 1
[Roshi in BASHKIMI 16 Dec]
Leaders Thank Romanian Counterparts for Congratulations B 2
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
Hoxha, Others Attend Meeting Devoted to Stalin's Birthday B 2
Meeting of People's Assembly Commissions Reported B 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK Cites Iran's Rafsanjani on Hostage Trial D 1
U.S. Plans for Arms Bases Increases World Tension D 1
[Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Dec]
Protection of Diplomats in U.S. Inadequate D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. Courts Saudi Arabia for Military Bases [Kaeubler] E 1
Honecker Sends Birthday Greetings to Brezhnev E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Dec]
1980 Protocol Signed With Soviet Friendship Society E 2
UN Representative Supports Patriotic Front of Rhodesia
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Dec]
Krolikowski Holds Talks With Yugoslav Official E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Dec]
FRG Telephone Monitoring of GDR Reported E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Dec]
West Berlin Resident Receives 12-Year Sentence E 3
Tisch Speaks on Fulfillment of Economic Tasks E 4
Party Card Verification Decreed at SED Plenum E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Dec]

HUNGARY

Reportage on Visit of Danish Foreign Minister Olesen F 1
Meeting With Kadar F 1
Meeting With Veress, Lazar F 1
Leaders Attend National Assembly Winter Session F 1
Government Organizations Face Manpower Reductions F 2

POLAND

Further Report on Wojtaszek's Visit to FRG [Solecki] G 1
Jaroszewicz Receives Soviet Education Official G 2
Trade Protocol Signed With Vietnam G 2
Party Officials Attend Zarajczyk's Funeral G 2
Jaroszewicz Addresses Warsaw Party Conference 12 December G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Dec]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets With PRC Delegation 20 December H 1
Foreign Minister Andrei Begins Visit to Morocco H 1
Ceausescu Speaks at Award Ceremony for Draganescu H 2
[SCINTEIA 19 Dec]
GNA Endorses Report on Law Observance H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Arrives in Belgrade I 1
Belgrade BORBA Scores Admirees of Stalin I 1
[Teslic, 16 Dec]
NIN Rejects 'Special Relations' Among Socialist Countries I 2
[Marovic, 16 Dec]
Kalezic Criticizes FRG's Decision on Terrorist's Extradition I 3
Courts Sentence 'Terrorist' Organizations' Members I 4
BORBA Publishes Itemized 1980 Federal Budget Cuts [19 Dec] I 5
Pristina Symposium on Nationalities' Self-Management Ends I 6
[BORBA 19 Dec]
General Cuic Interviewed on LCY Organization in Army I 7
[BORBA 16 Dec]
Ljubicic Receives Federal Secretary Herljevic I 11
Briefs: Death of Official I 11

GDR MBFR DELEGATE SAYS WEST RESPONSIBLE FOR LACK OF PROGRESS

LD201610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--The NATO states are responsible for the fact that no progress was made in the 19th round of the Vienna talks. This was stated on Thursday by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Andre Wieland, at an international press conference at the conclusion of the 19th round.

NATO's decision to produce and deploy new nuclear weapons systems in West Europe has further complicated the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. At the same time it violates the bases for negotiation and goals jointly agreed on in 1973.

The GDR representative said that the socialist states offered realistic and mutually acceptable solutions to all questions which are of decisive importance to reaching an agreement. That is why their proposals still remain on the negotiating table.

Ambassador Wieland further stated that an initial examination of the proposals officially submitted by the NATO states on Thursday gives rise to the realization that the Western participants are still not prepared to be in any way accommodating. This applies above all to the preservation of unimpaired security for all sides, to reciprocity in reducing armed forces and arms and to the inadmissibility of unilateral advantages.

EUROMISSILES DECISION REVEALS AGGRESSIVE U.S. AIMS

DW201305 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 19 Dec 79 DW

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] The GDR will do everything in its power to prevent war from ever emanating from German soil again. This is what Manfred Feist said at the special meeting of the World Peace Council Bureau in Helsinki. He suggested that 1980 be made a year of powerful actions against the implementation of the NATO plans, for disarmament and for international detente. True enough, powerful fighting actions are necessary to curb the danger of war which is growing as a result of the Brussels missile diktat. Other speakers at the Helsinki meeting also stressed that point.

The representative of the Party Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Erkki Liikanen, said that the members of his party are profoundly shocked by the NATO decision, which not only concerns the governments but also touches the vital interests of the peoples. What a difference compared with the attitude of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) leaders at their missile party congress in West Berlin. At the 11th session of the SED Central Committee Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann likened this attitude of the social democratic leaders to that of those who, in 1928, gave their blessing for the construction of an armored cruiser. By their approval they contributed toward forging the very instrument of aggression with which the Hitlerite Wehrmacht attacked Europe.

The danger, Heinz Hoffmann declared, is drawing much nearer now that the Bundeswehr, armed to the teeth under the social democratic defense minister, will some day serve the FRG's military-industrial complex in unleashing military adventures. There are still plenty of military adventurers today in the FRG, in the United States and in NATO.

Was it not just a few days ago that U.S. generals and politicians recommended the use of troops, and even of nuclear bombs, against Iran? Is it not true that a huge U.S. Navy formation with two aircraft carriers and 20 warships is operating off the Iranian coast? Did the White House not threaten a naval blockade just this morning?

The politicians of imperialist states who put their stakes on war have not at all been converted, even in the face of the defeats they suffered in the past decades in the application of this method. What was it that former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said 6 weeks ago? The most beautiful day in my life was the day of the outbreak of the 6-Day War by Israel. In the former Germany, World War I did wonders for Field Marshal Hindenburg's health. The same field marshal appointed Hitler reich chancellor.

There are intellectual military adventures, like those referred to above, and also like the U.S. security adviser Brzezinski, who would not hesitate for even a moment to advise the President that to push the nuclear button if he had any cause to assume that a missile attack was imminent. To Brzezinski a suspicion is enough to have 400 million people burn in the nuclear blaze, as he put it. If the Pentagon strategists had their way, they would like best to see this nuclear blaze burning in primarily Europe, in a so-called localized nuclear war.

This is why they blackmailed the NATO states, with the help of the Bonn SPD and Free Democratic Party politicians, into adopting the Brussels missile decision. With the production and deployment of about 609 [as heard] U.S. medium-range weapons they plan to destroy the existing balance, thus producing a great danger to all European peoples.

An essay in the December issue of EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE reveals how unscrupulously the NATO military people are already counting on the use of the new strategic weapons. This essay says without making any bones about it: Reactive planning and unleashing of nuclear strikes, measured in minutes rather than in hours, is militarily important for the attainment of maximum effectiveness. It may well be NATO's goal to conclude the implementation of the nuclear option on an all-Europe level before the Soviet leadership can react. Most political and military leaders are aware of the potentially decisive significance of the nuclear first strike.

What aggressive arrogance! This, then, is the reason why the NATO governments refuse to agree to waive the first use of nuclear weapons, as suggested by the Warsaw Pact states to all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. If we recognize the interconnection between the missile diktat of Brussels and the military doctrine of NATO, the danger which the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range weapons will produce is readily apparent. This danger which must be banished through the intensified struggle of the peoples. What is at stake here is the fundamental, vital interests of the peoples. What matters is to unite to prevent the implementation of the Brussels NATO decisions, just as the spokesmen of many countries have clearly stated at the special meeting of the World Peace Council Bureau in Helsinki.

U.S. EMBARKING ON NEW, MORE AGGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICY

AU2011146 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 18 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Michal Havran commentary: "Arms and Dollars Against Progress: The United States Speculates With Taking a 'Tougher Stance' Against the World"]

[Text] American imperialism intimidates the whole world. There is no other way to describe the measures taken by the ruling and military circles of the United States at the end of 1979, at the close of the seventh decade of the twentieth century. The two latest events--on Wednesday and Thursday last week--are yet further proof of the United States' harsh imperialist course against the progressive development in the world. First--upon pressure by Washington and the Pentagon generals--the NATO Council approved the production of new medium-range missiles and their deployment of the territories of five countries of Western Europe. Only a day later President James Carter presented the plan for increasing the United States' military strength for the first half of the eighties.

Both events have a clear aim: to gain military supremacy over the states of the socialist community and, at the same time, to intimidate the whole world and the groups of states and regions in which patriotic forces are courageously raising their voice with increasing insistance. The United States thus, in fact, resorted to the former policy of the so-called big stick and wants to play the role of the world gendarme again. James Carter presented his dangerous plan at a gathering of prominent American entrepreneurs. As the reports unanimously note, the businessmen enthusiastically applauded him; after all, they had the graphic vision of their insatiable pockets being stuffed with money. The U.S. President spoke of a restless world in which in the United States allegedly must again play the role it deserves. In brief, the world should listen to the United States because, allegedly, this strongest state of the capitalist world has already cured itself of its Vietnam complex and is thus conscious of its strength again. In connection with the events in Iran the U.S. President used, for instance, phrases such as : "Not every form of the resolute use of force necessarily means Vietnam" or "It is a matter of a new approach by the United States to political changes in the world," and so forth.

Even before this Zbigniew Brezezinski, the American President's adviser and well-known anticommunist, had spoken about the "new U.S. approach" to changes in the world. He is probably the man who most frequently brandishes statements about a so-called global role of the United States and its global plans. This August, and thus only a few weeks after the signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States, "Zbig"--as the President calls him intimately--spoke at length about global problems at a session of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis. He declared that Washington must play a leading role in the world and protect the United States' most important interests abroad: "U.S. military power must be capable of protecting our most important interests abroad, among other places in the three vitally important strategic regions beyond our hemisphere--Western Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. That means that we must insure the possibilities and the means for transferring our forces wherever it might be necessary and do so in the appropriate form and with the appropriate intensity."

Note, three vitally important strategic regions--Western Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. It can be admitted that those are important strategic regions but the term "protection" is not at all appropriate. After all, those strategic points serve as the main bases for the aggressive aims of American imperialism. Washington confirmed this recently in Western Europe, precisely by exerting pressure on the members of NATO to agree to the deployment of American medium-range missiles on their territories. [paragraph continues]

Those missiles serve aggressive purposes against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. And the Middle East? There for many years, the United States has been arming its extended hand of aggression, Israel, and at present--by what is essentially an increase of its military force in the Persian Gulf--it threatens not only Iran but any progressive development in general. The Far East, too, is a chapter in itself. The so-called security treaty with Japan or the 40,000 American cutthroats stationed in South Korea have nothing in common with defense but soley and only with aggression.

Those strategic points and, together with them, the almost 3,000 U.S. military bases all over the world are to be reinforced with a new armament injection. Its implementation will start in the next fiscal year, which means that the military budget will increase every year by 5 percent. In the next fiscal year, which will start on 1 October 1980, Americans will thus spend an additional $18 billion on armament, which will represent the incredible sum of $157 billion.

What are the main points in the whole armament program, which Carter drew up with the help of the tough men from the military-industrial complex? First of all, new modern offensive arms with nuclear warheads are to be introduced. That includes, above all, cruise missiles which Western Europe will receive as well, the MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles and the Trident nuclear submarines. An entirely new naval fleet is to be set up, which will allegedly be capable of supplying three Marine brigades with heavy arms. A new squadron of heavy military transport aircraft capable of transferring tanks and armored personnel carriers to all parts of the world is also to be established. And finally, the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, which will consist of 110,000 cutthroats and is to be deployed in the case of need in the so-called crisis spots, is to be completed in the foreseeable future....

Well, that is some military program, indeed. A program that will bring nothing good to the world. Or are those acts meant to consolidate the process of international relaxation? It seems that the representatives of the "United States' tougher foreign policy" are gradually forgetting words such as detente or relaxation of tension.

SCINTEIA DEPLORES NATO DECISION TO DEPLOY NEW MISSILES

AU191426 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Editorial: "Not the Escalation of the Arms Race, but Tangible Measures for Military Disengagement and Disarmament on the Continent"]

[Text] As has been reported, the meeting of the foreign ministers and defense ministers of the NATO members has adopted a decision on the deployment of new types of nuclear missiles in some West European countries which are members of that military bloc. In accordance with that decision it is envisaged to deploy some 600 new Pershing II and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

This decision is not only in the focus of European public opinion, but of world public opinion as well. As a matter of fact, it must be stated that already before the NATO meeting the intention of adopting such measures brought about extensive and forceful opposition and disapproval by the public opinion. Large-scale demonstrations, mass protest meetings and marches took place in numerous West European countries. Within the parliaments of some West European countries vehement debates took place and outstanding figures in political and social life, parties of various orientations, mass and civic organizations, as well as scientific and cultural figures and religious organizations warned of the danger of such projects.

Great disagreements were noted even among the NATO countries. The northern NATO member countries such as Denmark, Norway and Iceland categorically refused to permit the new nuclear missiles to be deployed on their territories. Two other countries, the Netherlands and Belgium, have secured their right to decide on this problem at a later time, up to 2 years from now. Only three of the NATO member states--England, the FRG and Italy--have accepted the deployment of those arms on their territories.

The adoption of that decision has brought a vivid reaction on the part of public opinion. Numerous positions and commentaries in the international press express concern over that ill-fated decision, they draw attention to the consequences it can have and stress the need to reconsider it. Undoubtedly these expressions of disapproval are fully legitimate and justifiable. It is obvious that no matter what the justification and motivation, these measures can only generate a variety of negative effects, they can only have consequences that will affect the political atmosphere and the security of the peoples on the continent, the interests of the respective countries and those of all European states and the general interests of the cause of peace and detente.

By not taking into consideration the general trend of public opinion against the escalation of the nuclear arms race, the measures adopted by NATO will intensify the arms race and increase the destructive potential--which is huge anyway--on the European Continent, being completely at variance with the recommendations of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and at variance with the commitments of the Helsinki Final Act. These measures, whose implementation requires billions upon billions of dollars, will place new and heavy burdens on the shoulders of the peoples, who are already affected by the phenomena of the economic crisis. At the same time, these measures will increase international tension and strain and will hamper the development of certain positive processes along the line of detente on our continent and throughout the world.

As is well known, Romania has advocated and consistently advocates the achievement of real and tangible measures for reducing the arms race and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, in the belief that only by eliminating the policy of force can one fully guarantee all nations a free development, protected from aggression and outside interference, and free cooperation in keeping with their own desire and interests for the flourishing of each of these nations and that of civilization generally. Proceeding from this reality, our country has paid and continues to pay particular attention to the problem of military disengagement and disarmament on the European Continent by force, fully stressing that without real and effective progress in this respect one cannot speak of real and effective security in Europe and throughout the world.

Our party and state and our country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have repeatedly stressed that since disarmament cannot be achieved all at once, it would be of particular importance to apply partial measures for reducing forces and arms while securing real security for all. Reasserting this position at the 12th RCP Congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his report: "Undoubtedly, until we have complete disarmament, it is necessary to insure a balance of forces both in Europe and at a general level, so that the security of any side is not endangered. However, this balance can and must be achieved not by deploying new troops and arms, not by intensifying the arms race, but, on the contrary, by reducing the armed forces and arms and by stopping the arms race."

Within this context, Romania viewed as positive the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally withdraw a number of military and a certain quantity of equipment from the GDR.

Believing that this measure is part and parcel of the major requirements for security in Europe and throughout the world, our country also expressed the hope and desire that other states too, primarily the NATO countries, should take similar measures to bring about a real and extensive process of military disengagement and disarmament.

From the high forum of the 12th party congress Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a number of concrete proposals regarding the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories within national boundaries, the reduction of each state's armed forces and arms, the freezing of military budgets and the reduction of expenditure on armaments. It is actually known that combining word and deed, our country has taken a number of measures in this respect by reducing the 1979 and 1980 military expenditure and budget in the interest of meeting certain social requirements and of increasing children's allowances. In our country's view, any measures--even partial or only symbolic ones--along the line of disarmament, should be preferred to any measures for armaments, since they will strengthen trust, will reduce the burden of the arms race and will create conditions for gradually proceeding toward the final and primary goal of general and complete disarmament.

A telling expression of the lofty responsibility for the destiny of peace and security on the continent is Romania's proposal on organizing a special conference on disarmament in Europe and on concluding a general pact on the renunciation of the use or threat of force and on the nonuse of conventional and nuclear weapons, a fact that would certainly be of great political significance since it would show the possibility of reaching concrete understandings for achieving the fervent aspirations of people to live in a world of peace, freedom and progress.

The situation on our continent is such that no new deployment of arms is needed. On the contrary, we need measures aimed at firmly reducing the arms race. It is a tragic reality that Europe, the cradle of wonderful treasures of civilization, has accumulated huge arsenals whose development constantly increases the great danger that hovers over the peoples and threatens everything that has been built with so much effort throughout the generations. One can justifiably ask: What is in store for the peoples on our continent and for all mankind if nuclear competition intensifies constantly? This is why our country believes that it is necessary that no effort nor energy should be spared to achieve effective steps in the direction of military disengagement and disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament. This is the most fervent desire and the supreme aspiration of all peoples. There is no loftier duty for politicians, for the leaders of states and governments and for each representative of public life than the duty to do all they can to meet the peoples' requirements, the aspirations of the broad masses and their fervent desire to finally proceed to achieving disarmament and to progress on the road to achieving a climate of peace and security, of trust and mutual understanding.

This is a particularly forceful imperative since there is little time left before the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation on the continent which is called upon to give a forceful impetus to inter-European cooperation, to the trend to detente. At this meeting there should be a highly responsible discussion about military problems--and therefore the best preparation for its success would be not to deploy new types of mass destruction weapons, but to reduce the arms race and achieve measures in the direction of military disengagement.

Therefore, it is imperative to reconsider the decision adopted by the NATO meeting and to renounce the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Europe, thus complying with the categorical wish of public opinion in all countries. Only by proceeding in this manner and by listening to the voice of reason and to the voice of political lucidity can one avoid a further aggravation of the situation on the continent and can one avoid new international complications with unforeseeable consequences.

The vital interests of the European peoples require that the efforts of all states and governments, of the broadest sociopolitical forces and of all public opinion should focus solely on the major target of all mankind: The reduction of the arms race and the lessening of tension and of the danger of war. Enough dark clouds and sources of conflict exist in the world--and no new sources of tension in Europe should be added to these, but, on the contrary, the brightening of the political horizon and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and peaceful cooperation, of equality of rights among all the nations of the continent would have a favorable and positive affect at a world level in the interests of all states and of all the world's peoples.

Experience shows that the road of this goal is the road of negotiations--the only rational means that will permit the identification of solutions that will avoid a new escalation of the arms race and that will bring about, not an increase in arsenals or in their destructive power, but, on the contrary, their reduction so as to insure a balance of armaments at a constantly decreasing level as is dictated by the interests of all peoples and of the cause of security and peace throughout the world.

The Romanian people, and public opinion in our country, express their firm conviction that the adoption of tangible measures for reducing the arms race would open up the road to real security and cooperation among all peoples in Europe and would open up prospects for living on a continent of understanding, quiet and mutual respect so that each people is able to devote all its efforts and its entire potential to progress, well-being and to the flourishing of human civilization.

DAILY SUPPORTS IRAN'S REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

AU201332 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 16 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[From the weekly column "The World This Week" by Napoleon Roshi: "Escalation of the Brutal Pressure Exerted by American Imperialism Against Iran"]

[Text] During the week the American imperialists further escalated their brutal pressure against Iran. The objective of their saber rattling is to frighten the Iranian people, break them down and subvert the situation in Iran in favor of reaction and its oil monopolies. At the same time, American imperialism wants to check the tide of growing national self-consciousness in other countries--mainly in the oil producing countries--and prevent the events in Iran and also the blows against their oil monopolies from occuring elsewhere.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance recently visited the capital cities of the "allied" countries to exert pressure on them to join the United States in imposing an economic embargo against Iran. He made the threat that American grain supply might also be cut off to Iran. As is known, the disintegration of Iran's agriculture by the fascist regime of Shah Pahlavi has now compelled Iran, which in the past was a large farm production country, to import large quantity of grain and foodstuffs. It is that very weapon, the weapon of starvation, which the American imperialists want to use in order to subdue the Iranian people.

Along with the economic blockade, American warships and aircraft continue moving into the region near Iran. The naval strike force, with two aircraft carriers and 150 aircraft on board, are cruising in the area near Iran's territorial waters, while another two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, with 150 aircraft on board, have also been alerted for a possible bombardment action against Iran. At the same time, the American defense secretary, Harold Brown, "does not exclude" the possibility of blocking the sea routes to Iran.

By such saber rattling America seeks to extinguish the just struggle of the Iranian people against American imperialism and its monopolies and against its support for the hangman Pahlavi. However, Washington's threats and blackmail have been resolutely resisted by the Iranian people. In Tehran and elsewhere strong demonstrations against American imperialism and demanding the return of the shah have not ceased even for a moment. The American Embassy in Tehran, that dirty CIA nest, remains occupied. As confirmed by many documents captured by the people, all the intrigues and conspiracies designed to cause strife, discord, subversion and to defeat the revolutionary situation in Iran were initiated at the American Embassy.

The pressure exerted by American imperialism and the calls on Iran by Washington's imperialist allies, Soviet social-imperialists and Chinese social-imperialists "to be prudent" have not weakened the war determination of the Iranian people. The heroic struggle to overthrow the shah's bloody regime has convinced the Iranian people that--if they are strongly united and persistent and further their revolution and the struggle against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism and all the other imperialist enemies--they will win against any blackmail, intrigue and plots.

LEADERS THANK ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU191241 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Expressing thanks for the congratulations you extended on our national holiday, we want to convey to you best wishes for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

HOXHA, OTHERS ATTEND MEETING DEVOTED TO STALIN'S BIRTHDAY

AU202044 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 20 December carries an 82-minute recorded report on a solemn meeting organized in Tirana today by the AWP Central Committee and the Tirana District Party Committee to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth. Reported as attending the meeting were workers, cooperativists, servicemen, veterans, officials of central departments, youths and others. Also attending were "Comrade Enver Hoxha, party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbui, Haki Toska, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani and Pilo Peristeri; Myslim Peza, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; and members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government."

Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, presided over the meeting. The floor was then taken by Ramiz Alia who spoke on the occasion. In his 76-minute recorded speech Ramiz Alia exclusively reviews Stalin's biography and his activities as a devoted Marxist-Leninist, notes his struggle against revisionism and imperialism and also his victory in the patriotic war against fascism, rejects the fabrications of modern revisionists against Stalin, and refers to AWP respect for Stalin and its allegiance to Marxism-Leninism.

MEETING OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS REPORTED

AU202130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The commissions of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for industry and agriculture and juridical commission have met and examined the draft laws and decrees which will be presented for approval to the third session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At their meetings the commissions defined the relevant tasks.

CTK CITES IRAN'S RAFSANJANI ON HOSTAGE TRIAL

LD201330 Prague CTK in English 1154 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The aim of the trial against U.S. hostages, which will take place here in the nearest future, will rather be to show to the world the substance and extent of U.S. crimes against Iran than to punish several [words indistinct] (?who) violated the Iranian law, acting Iranian minister of the interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani has said. Iran will invite a number of personalities from abroad so that they can understand the attitude of the Iranian people.

The problem of the 50 hostages is not important, but the interests and justified demands of the people are substantial. Americans should not draw superficial conclusions but try to understand the problem. The U.S. Government is to a great extent responsible for Iranian problems, because the U.S. was the main supporter of the former shah's regime. After the revolution, the U.S. did not accept the Iranian reality and its embassy in Tehran remained an espionage center, which incited unrest in the country. When the U.S. gave refuge to the hated shah, the explosion of people's anger was inevitable, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani stressed.

U.S. PLANS FOR ARMS BASES INCREASES WORLD TENSION

AU191427 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko article: "Washington has Started a New Armament Round; Armament and the Escalation of Tension; J. Carter Demands $18 Billion More for Weapons; Fabricated Pretexts as Reason for Unprecedented Expenditures"--capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpts] It has been reported from Washington that J. Carter had announced to a gathering of prominent American businessmen that the U.S. military expenditures would increase 5 percent annually; this represents the sum of $13 billion annually.

It is typical for the top American circles that, in substantiating this, Carter again mentioned the fabricated thesis of "Soviet military threat"; the other reason he mentioned was the present development in the Near and Middle East in connection with the events in Iran.

The first "argument" is always produced by the promoters of the policy of escalating international tension whenever they want to win agreement on increasing armament expenditures. This time Carter did not even have to strain himself with substantiating this, since everybody present had direct profit interests in the escalation of weapon production. Carter bypassed the Soviet peace proposals, which would be the right recipe against the danger of a war conflict. He did not even confess that tension in the area of the Persian Gulf is, after all, the fruit of the many years of American activities in that sphere, including Iran.

Apart from other things, reports have leaked from Washington about plans for building added military bases. For this use is being made of the artificially evoked moods nourished by the bourgeois propaganda, moods about the "wrongs" committed against American diplomats in Iran. And that is why WASHINGTON IS LOOKING FOR TERRITORY FOR ITS NEW MILITARY BASES IN SAUDI ARABIA, OMAN AND SOMALIA. AT THE SAME TIME IT IS NOT FORGETTING, EITHER, ABOUT THE POSSIBLE USE OF THE ISRAELI OFFER TO SET UP AN AMERICAN BASE ON ISRAELI TERRITORY, OR POSSIBLY TO USE THE FACILITIES OF THE ISRAELI ARMY.

All the means being used for weapons are aimed at trying to halt the logical development processes in the world, but the world developments cannot be reversed by an intervention corps; and nuclear submarines cannot destroy the growing longings for peace. The American hopes of "negotiating from the position of strength" and of a revival of the gunboat policy have no realistic foundation. Only one thing is left of the entire plan, full of imperialist notions about world supermacy: The bitter reality that Washington's present stance will substantially enhance tension in the world.

PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATS IN U.S. INADEQUATE

AU191420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[CTK New York dispatch: "American Police Indifferent to Protection of Diplomats: Unpunished Activities of Terrorists"]

[Text] New York, CTK--Last night [11-12 December] a time bomb exploded near the building of the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York; according to first reports, it wounded four American policemen and several passing pedestrians. Only by a lucky coincidence none of the Soviet mission employees or their family members were wounded, but the building of the Soviet mission was severely damaged.

Shortly after the explosion, in a telephone call to the UPI press agency Omega Seven--an American terrorist organization of Cuban emigrants living in the United States, which only 4 days ago had attacked the seat of the Cuban mission to the United Nations--claimed responsibility for the attack. Since April 1975 the members of Omega Seven organization perpetrated, both in New York and its vicinity, 12 assassination attempts.

Observers recall that toward the end of November Eulalio Jose Negrin--member of the so-called Committee of 75, a committee fighting for the dialog on normalizing relations between the United States and Cuba--was murdered in Union City, near New York. The remaining committee members, who live in Puerto Rico, Florida, New Jersey and New York, are seriously afraid for their lives. No wonder they are losing faith in the local police and demanding protection from the federal authorities as well as an investigation of the terrorist campaign, the targets of which are not only themselves, but also foreign diplomats. Obviously the proof of the terrorists' activities are insufficient for official U.S. authorities. Even the fact that four members of the Omega Seven have been proved to have assassinated Orlando Letelier, former minister of the Government of Popular Unity in Chile, is insufficient for them.

The rightwing terrorist anti-Cuban organizations and their leaders are well known both to the public of Union City, where they have set up their "headquarters," and also to local police. For instance, it is generally known that the "Cuban Nationalist Movement" organization is headed by a man named Armando Santana, from Union City. It is known that this and other organizations have a great influence, that they extort from the local tradesmen and use the money acquired for financing their terrorist activities.

But it is as though the American police know nothing about anything. It is not only not protecting U.S. citizens and the naturalized Cuban emigrants who are in favor of normalizing relations with Cuba, but it is also adopting an incomprehensibly indifferent stand toward the protection of foreigners, to whom the United States and its government acts as host. The country which in the last few weeks has been talking and writing of nothing but the protection of its diplomats in Tehran could surely do far more than it has so far done to protect Cuban, Soviet and other diplomats active in New York.

U.S. COURTS SAUDI ARABIA FOR MILITARY BASES

DW201218 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1530 GMT 19 Dec 79 DW

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington--Ever since [words indistinct] Washington has been looking for a replacement. If we take a look at the map of this region [passage indistinct]. Just recently U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown called on King Khalid to (?inform) him that the United States is interested [words indistinct]. Since the Iranian shock is still of great concern to the conservative monarchy, Riyadh does not seem to be particularly receptive to a commitment toward the American partner.

The fact that directly thereafter U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Miller showed up at the reigning dynasty of the oil empire indicates what political importance Washington would like to attribute to Saudi Arabia. Now the people in the U.S. capital have decided to dispatch a high-ranking military delegation to the Saudi Arabian court. Speculations about the motives for the visit are superfluous. People in Washington quite openly talk about the questions which the (?visiting) military people bring up for discussion in Riyadh. These questions are highly explosive indeed.

The United States wants from his majesty the concession that U.S. Armed Forces may use Saudi bases in the future. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, the mouthpiece of the American finance oligarchy, came out with a remarkable finding. To cope with the organic problems at home which become a constantly heavier burden, namely, inflation and the decline in the value of the dollar, the United States has no alternative but to wield its power in order to gain free access to raw materials.

Is this not a veiled call for intervention? Is this not an avowal of a new version of the old, abortive role of world gendarme? Does this not mean, ultimately, to have U.S. troops land on Saudi bases to intervene from there against national movements in the regions of the Third World which are rich in raw materials?

The dispatch of a U.S. military delegation to Saudi Arabia accents matters in an objectionable way, because it coincides with attempts in the Pentagon to share a U.S. military strategy which is aimed at safeguarding and exploiting, to the benefit of the United States, raw materials in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

[Words indistinct] of a rapid deployment force which, made up of 110,000 men, is to be flown from the United States to bases in regions which are of particular strategic importance to Washington with a view to the raw material supply.

But not even to Washington is it a secret, of course, that the feudal-monarchist Saudi Arabia is forced to operate extremely carefully between the fronts in the Middle East. This is why Washington would like to extend the itinerary of the military delegation a little. It is to make stopovers in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia to ascertain what the people there are thinking about a U.S. military presence.

What is happening here, dear listeners, makes us automatically recall the fifties when the United States urged the military subordination of the Middle Eastern states. One ought to think that Washington has not forgotten the bitter lessons of these years. The result of the attempts to include these states in the Baghdad Pact, CENTO and bilateral base agreements is a latent anti-Americanism which surely has not reached its end with the overthrow of the shah in Iran.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

AU201358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 79 p 1 AU/LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a state telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram reads:

On the occasion of your 73d birthday, please accept the fraternal greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee and its Politburo and my warmest congratulations. Your visit to Berlin in October 1979 is an indelible memory for us and for all the citizens of our country. We thank you, and wish you from the bottom of our hearts many, many years of health and strength for the benefit of your work for peace and for the benefit of our common cause.

1980 PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD201858 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The GDR and Soviet friendship societies are to intensify their joint struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race. This is stated in a working protocol for 1980 which was signed in Berlin today by the two organizations. Other main aspects of cooperation are preparations for the next SED and CPSU congresses, the 35th anniversary of liberation and Lenin's 110th birthday. Furthermore, the two fraternal organizations intend to help implement theprogram of specialization and cooperation in economy which extends to 1990. An increased exchange of friendship trains, tourists, artists and journalists is also planned.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTS PATRIOTIC FRONT OF RHODESIA

AU211010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] New York (ADN correspondent)--"The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe can be sure of GDR support, today and in the future." This was assured by GDR representative Dr Kurt Kutschan on Tuesday in the UN General Assembly plenary meeting. He warned against the intention of forcing a neocolonialist solution upon the people of Zimbabwe.

KROLIKOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

AU201131 East Berlin NEUES DEITSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 79 p 2 AU

["Positive Development of Relations With Yugoslavia: Werner Krolikowski Received Bahri Oruci for Talks"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Monday [17 December] Bahri Oruci, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo of the SFRY, for friendly talks. The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that on the basis of the agreements made in 1977 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and SFRY president, a development of relations is taking place which is positive for both sides. [paragraph continues]

Among other things, problems related to economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed and it was underscored that through the concluding of the commodity protocol for 1980, by whose implementation the high targets agreed upon for the 1976-80 period are to be achieved and exceeded, economic cooperation is continuously expanding and deepening.

The economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Autonomous Province of Kosovo occupies an important place in the relations between the GDR and the SFRY. The two sides appreciated the good development of these relations and affirmed their readiness to further expand it in the period after 1980.

Participating in the talks were Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the joint GDR-SFRY economic commission and Djuro Jovic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

FRG TELEPHONE MONITORING OF GDR REPORTED

AU201348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Frankfurt (Main), ADN--The exchange of letters and telephone calls between the FRG and the GDR as well as to and from the countries of the Warsaw Pact is generally monitored by the BND, the FRG secret service. As reported by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on the weekend, this "general monitoring" by the BND has the full backing of the Bonn Defense Ministry, which sees in the monitoring of the postal and telecommunications connections an "indispensable method of gathering information."

The snooping by the BND has been brought into the foreground yet again by a complaint of unconstitutionality filed by a Bonn law student. As Bonn lawyer Gruenwald, the student's legal representative, said, the BND snooping proceeds from the basis that for the FRG the countries of the Warsaw Pact "are still potential enemy states" and that the "regional supervision of the postal and telecommunications traffic for strategic control" is indispensable. This monitoring is done "even in politically quiet times and without specific cause."

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT RECEIVES 12-YEAR SENTENCE

LD210024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin City Court on Thursday sentenced the inhabitant of Berlin (West) Bernd Laurisch to 12 years' deprivation of liberty for grave crimes against the GDR according to Articles 102 and 106 of the civil code. Laurisch, who has a record of several previous criminal convictions, continuously committed, together with other criminal elements, violent attacks against the GDR state border from West Berlin. These endangered the life and limb of members of the GDR Border Troops while border security installations were deliberately destroyed.

At the trial it was established that in preparation of his provocative crimes of violence Laurisch established contact with the journalist Lutz-Peter Naumann, who works at the Springer publishing house and is known to be an accomplice of the secret service controlled Mierendorff gang. Together with Laurisch, Naumann drew up plans at the building of the Springer publishing firm in West Berlin and gave instructions for "still more purposeful and effective" attacks on the GDR state border in the future.

In August 1979 Laurisch made threats of murder and threw stones and bottles at members of the GDR Border Troops at various sectors of the GDR state border.

He took an active part in the preparation of a grave attack on the GDR state border in the course of which a petrol bomb was thrown on 28 August 1979 at members of the Border security forces in the vicinity of the GDR border crossing point at Oberbaumbruecke in the GDR capital, Berlin. As a result of the explosion a member of the GDR Border Troops was insured and considerable damage was caused. His accomplices were not taken to account by the Berlin (West) authorities.

TISCH SPEAKS ON FULFILLMENT OF ECONOMIC TASKS

LD210057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--By fresh initiatives in the socialist competition, the GDR's 8.7 million union members will insure a large increase in the performance of the GDR's economy. This was affirmed in Berlin on Thursday at the 8th meeting of the FDGB Central Executive on the tasks of the trade unions for the fulfillment of the 1980 economic plan.

In his concluding address, FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo, paid tribute to the commitments undertaken by the working people after the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee to exceed during the coming year the goods production plan by the output of one working day. This was the response of the working class and all working people to the good policy of the SED. "It is a measure of their inflexible determination to render, by excellent economic performances, a decisive contribution in the tough class confrontation, in the struggle for peace," Tisch declared. At the same time the GDR trade unionists were thereby taking up the fight against NATO's aggressive plans for a further stepping up of the arms race.

Harry Tisch stressed that the large competition commitments and the business-like, critical and optimistic discussions at the trade union election meetings testified to the sense of responsibility and readiness of millions of trade unionists to devote their energies to the continued fashioning of an advanced socialist society.

The 1980 economic plan demands the creation of new demensions of economic capacity and that we set new yardsticks for the socialist competition. "It must be possible, especially with the help of scientific-technical progress and rationalization, to achieve high growth rates and, at the same time, more top performances than before." This calls in particular for stricter yardsticks concerning the use of ancillary materials, raw materials and energy.

In its report the Presidium stressed that at the election meetings trade union members submitted 750,000 proposals for an even better implementation of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy.

PARTY CARD VERIFICATION DECREED AT SED PLENUM

AU211014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[J.Z. article: "On the Decision of the 11th Session of the SED Central Committee: A Proven Practice in our Combat Association"]

[Text] The 11th Session of the SED Central Committee has adopted the decision to carry out a "verification of party documents and of the proper registration of all SED members and candidate members" in the period from 1 March to 30 April 1980. [paragraph continues]

Thus our party's proven practice of carrying out at regular intervals such a measure as serves the further political, ideological and organizational consolidation of the party is being continued. Some hundred thousand young members and candidate members--more accurately each fourth comrade is affected--are participating for the first time in such an important internal party procedure.

The verification is being carried out in the basic branches and is combined with a personal talk with each comrade. Erich Honecker termed the action "a great political task to enhance the fighting strength of our party and to further consolidate its unity and cohesion."

What should this be understood to mean in detail? As can be gathered from the title of the decision, party documents as well as registration data are being verified and eventually completed. This all members and candidate members are being given a chance to report changes in their political and personal development to the party. Each comrade fills in a control questionnaire for this purpose.

The personal talks will help to further enhance the activity of all comrades as well as of the basic branches in implementing the 9th party congress decisions and in preparation for the 10th party congress. "In the comradely personal discussions," Erich Honecker stated at the 11th Central Committee Session, "each woman and man should explain how they are discharging their duties and asserting their rights on the basis of the party statutes and how they want in the future to cooperate in implementing the party decisions."

Hence the talks will focus on the forthcoming tasks that will be assigned to each individual comrade, as well as on his suggestions and critical remarks and his attitude and steadfastness in the struggle. It is natural that all the topical problems of our life, as expounded by the 11th Central Committee Session, ranging from problems related to our economic and social policy, from the struggle for peace and disarmament up to our conclusions from the NATO missile decision, will be discussed with the purpose of being able as a communist to give even more convincing answers to problems of our times in work collectives and residential areas.

As is usual in our party, the capabilities, skills and knowledge as well as the personal concerns of each comrade will be carefully taken into consideration. Only in those cases where somebody stubbornly evades the obligations resulting from the statutes, dissociates himself from the party positions, adopts a vacillating attitude when put to the test, will there be reason for making continuation of his membership contingent on the decision of the membership meeting.

The Kreis leaderships and leaderships of the basic branches are assigned the task of thoroughly preparing this action politically and of not regarding it as a mere organizational task. All the upcoming suggestions and criticism must be carefully recorded and examined. The contents of the personal talks and verification results will be evaluated at membership meetings.

Thus the verification, decreed at the Central Committee plenum, will contribute to an animated internal party life to an extraordinary extent and will considerably boost the activity of the basic branches. This increase in fighting strength will help us to cope with the demands that the pace of the eighties is levelling against us communists and that have been so accurately analyzed by the 11th Central Committee Session.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLESEN

Meeting With Kadar

LD202356 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI)--First Secretary Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Thursday received Kjeld Olesen, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, who is currently on an official visit in Hungary.

The cordial meeting was attended by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Present was Henrik Holger Hazthausen, Danish ambassador to Hungary.

Meeting With Veress, Lazar

LD201125 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress held talks on Thursday with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, who is currently staying in Budapest on an official visit. At the cordial meeting--which was also attended by Henrik Holger Hazthausen, Budapest ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark--they surveyed the development of the economic relations of the two countries and the present-day problems of world trade.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Thursday in Budapest Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Henrik Holger Hazthausen, Budapest ambassador of Denmark, were also present at the talks.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WINTER SESSION

LD202238 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 20, (MTI)--The winter session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest on Thursday. The session is attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Istvan Huszar, Miklos Ovari and Istvan Sarlos, members of the Political Committee of the HSWP; as well as by the secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP, members of the government. Also present were the leaders of the diplomatic corps in Budapest.

The session was opened by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, who in his speech praised the historical significance of the reviving, free Hungary of the provisional Hungarian National Assembly which met 35 years ago, on December 21, 1944 in Debrecen (south Hungary). Following this the National Assembly accepted the agenda of the winter session:

1. The bill on the 1980 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic;

2. Interpellations;

After this [words indistinct] with the accepted agenda, Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi delivered his report.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS FACE MANPOWER REDUCTIONS

LD202345 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 20, (MTI)--Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi, in his speech related to the 1980 state budget bill, pointed out that the economic policy aim of 1979 was achieved in Hungary: Following the deterioration of the past years, the process of re-establishment of the economic [word indistinct] has begun. The overall internal consumption of financial and monetary means suitably adjusts to the national income which is increasing at a slower pace, the consumption of the population increases this year by about 2 percent and the investments--for the first time in years--remain within the planned frames. The national income in 1979 will be more than that of the preceeding year by about 1-1.5 percent. It is an outstanding [word indistinct] that in the foreign trade traffic of the nation imports increased only slightly while export significantly surpassed last year's level. The deficit of the foreign trade balance accounted in convertible currency is barely more than half of that of 1978. "This shows that in our economy the conditions for improving achievement exist and that we have progressed on the road begun. This is necessary in order for us to moderately continue our international credit borrowing activity in [word indistinct] and so that we can punctually credit borrowing activity in [word indistinct] and so that we can punctually meet the relevant commitments," stressed the minister. The main aim of the Hungarian economic policy in 1980 is for the processes of re-establishing the economic balance to further strengthen and in the meanwhile to keep the already reached standard of living of the population.

Besides the simultaneous improvement of the structure and efficiency of production, the national income will increase by 3-3.5 percent in 1980. The industrial production may increase (?up to) 3.5-4 percent, the production of agricultural products up to 5-5.5 percent. The overall internal consumption in 1980 has to remain somewhat under the level of 1979. The accumulation [words indistinct] by 6 percent, the consumption of the population may increase more moderately, by 1-1.5 percent.

Improving the foreign trade balance will continue to be one of the central points of Hungarian economic policy in 1980. Thus next year's economic plan envisages a smaller deficit in balance than so far: Import (?will increase) by only 2 percent while export will increase by more than 8 percent. In the interest of improving the economic balance and the efficiency of production, significant changes will [words indistinct] price system in 1980. The internal producer's price level will increase by nearly 3 percent averagely in the beginning of 1980 and the price relation will considerably shift. The level of the producer's price of materials and energy will be 30 percent higher, at the same time the level of the processing industry prices will be 10 percent lower. The agricultural state purchase prices will increase by 11 percent averagely.

The differences in profits between the companies will continue to increase in 1980. The companies working more effectively will have a [word indistinct] than average, those operating not efficiently will be significantly less. The mere existence of the continually losing enterprises will become uncertain in the future. The principle that every forint of the wages be linked to the appropriate requirement will be enforced more consistently regulating the incomes and wages and earnings of the workers in 1980. The companies should have money for increase in wages only if they improve the economic results.

The incomes of the [word indistinct] budget are planned to be a total of 423.5 thousand million forints in 1980, the expenses [figure indistinct] thousand million, the deficit 4.5 thousand million forints. In the socialist sector of the economy investments worth 184 thousand million forints are planned for 1980--that is, 20 thousand million forints less than the expenses of this year's investments.

New state large investments will not begin in 1980, the existing means shall be concentrated on completing the developments in progress. Next year nine large investments will be completed. Among the investments to be completed late, the most important is the atomic power plant of Paks: 8 thousand million forints will be spent on its construction in 1980. A total of 82,000 flats will be built next year, 25,000 of them will be financed from state funds.

The finance minister further said that the living standards of the Hungarian population have improved, though not steadily, continuously. In the period between 1973 and 1979, the real wages rose by 17 [words indistinct] real incomes by 21 percent. From 1976 onwards, however, the negative world economic changes could have been felt also in the slower rise of the living standards. Between 1971 and 1975, the per capita real incomes increased by an annual average of 4.5 percent, as compared to 3 percent in 1976-1978. Even so, more has been consumed and accumulated than produced in the Hungarian national economy. In addition to curbing accumulation, it has become necessary to hinder the growth in consumption. This is why the consumer prices were raised in the summer of 1979. The minister went on to emphasize that maintaining the current living standards remains a central task both in 1980 and the years to follow. This, however, will be coupled by modifications in consumer prices, wages and social allowances.

The minister announced the producer's price adjustments will again be followed by changes in the consumer prices of certain products in January 1980. The prices of certain consumer manufactured products will be raised, while those of other lowered. There will be minor cuts in clothing article prices: an average 20-30 percent for men's suits made of worsted woolen cloth and 15-25 percent for jerseys and cardigans. On the other hand, the prices of some kinds of ironware and technical goods will go up. Higher will be the fee for secondary services, especially repairs, though the central price measures will raise the consumer price level by less than (?3) percent. The overall increase in 1980, together with the market price changes during the year, will be 3.7 percent as against the previous year.

In 1980, the per capita real incomes will remain on the average level recorded this year. At the (?same) time, the social benefits paid in cash will grow by 13 percent and the social public spending by 13 percent, to reach 196,000 million forints. For instance, the number of hospital beds will expand by 2,560, with two new hospitals to be commissioned: one in Bugnest and the other in Kecskemet (central Hungary). A total of 1,450 places, more than this year, will be set up in social-welfare homes. The accommodation [words indistinct] of creches will rise by 4,550 places and that of kindergartens by 20,000.

Next the minister dealt with the importance of austerity attitudes embracing all branches of the national economy. He pointed out that the various saving measures taken in the past two years yielded 2,000-2,500 million forints in 1979. Austerity endeavours, however, have not yet become a general practice. For this reason, the government plans to introduce a set of different measures, including administrative ones, in order to cut certain expenses. In the administrative organizations, for example, 5 to 10 percent--at places even 20 percent--staff reductions will have to be carried out in a considerate and organized manner in the next few years. The working hands to be released in this way will be transferred to companies and cooperatives in need of experts. The minister pointed out: It is necessary to continue the search for ways to cut energy consumption, reduce the number of public cars, restrict the use of disproportionately costly installations and building processes and, last but not least, put a stop to exaggerated [words indistinct] practices.

The finance minister finally called on the deputies to discuss and adopt the bill on the 1980 state budget.

FURTHER REPORT ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO FRG

ID202306 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, 20 Dec, PAP--By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki:

Polish minister of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek, wound up today his official visit to to Bonn.

On the second day of his visit to the capital of the FRG Minister Wojtaszek was received by President of the Federal Republic Karl Carstens.

Today, in the afternoon, the plenary talks ended (?which) were conducted under the chairmanship of the foreign ministers of the two countries: Emil Wojtszek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The visit by the Polish foreign minister to Bonn, which aroused understandable interest of both the political circles and the FRG mass media, has been an occasion to present the stand of Poland and her socialist allies on all the key problems of international situation. The moment at which the talks of the head of Polish diplomacy were held determined their social meaning and significance. They took place soon after the session of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries, which once again put forth a complete programme of concrete steps and initiatives aimed at complementing political detente with indispensable moves in the area of disarmament and control of armaments, and soon after the announcement of NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe.

NATO's negative reaction to the appeal presented by the socialist countries and to the vital peace initiatives contained in the speech delivered by the leader of the Soviet party and State, Leonid Brezhnev, arouse not only serious concern, as it was stressed during the talks, but also constitute a serious blow at the expectations of all these nations and states which pinned on the honest efforts in favour of the halting of the arms race hopes for the strengthening of security and the atmosphere of confidence in Europe. This is true, above all, of the Polish nation so painfully experienced by the last war.

Particularly unfavourable for the whole development of international situation and for the success of serious efforts to limit the armaments is the fact that NATO decisions have wrecked the foundations for negotiations concerning the medium-range missiles that were created by the well (?known) and widely appreciated proposals of Leonid Brezhnev. Although the entire propaganda effort of the West German mass media has been geared towards weakening the negative reaction to the NATO decision and appeasing public opinion in Western Europe, it must be stressed that the talks of the Polish foreign minister in Bonn have not left the slightest doubt as to the fact that the attempts launched by the West at negotiating from the position of force and at applying the policy of accomplished facts have no chances of realization.

The socialist states cannot and will not accept decisions that would lead to the upsetting of the existing balance of forces. This balance, as was emphasized many a time even by Western politicians, was one of essential guarantees of the longest period of security and peace in the history of Europe. The preserving of the equilibrium accompanied by a consistent striving to put into life the broad programme of military detente presented in the communique issued after the session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers, and especially the strivings to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe will constitute the priority task of Polish diplomacy, Minister Wojtaszek stressed during his talks in Bonn.

Certainly, this will be a much more difficult and complex process than before the decisions made in Brussels. However, it is also a fact that there is no alternative to this policy and that--as Minister Wojtaszek said in a speech on the first day of his visit--"aware of their responsibility for the development of the situation in Europe, both countries should do all in their power to contribute to the laying of lasting foundations for peace in Europe and worldwide by pursuing active and genuine policy of detente and also by attaining real progress in the process of normalization and mutual relations."

A balance sheet of Polish-FRG relations, as they have developed so far, was also made during the visit. Positively assessing the attainments scored so far in the process of normalization of these relations, and pointing to their importance not only for Poland and the FRG but also for the entirety of the situation in Europe, the necessity was also stressed of the full implementation of the treaty of December 7, 1970 on the bases for the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, the 1976 and 1977 joint statements, and the remaining agreements. The attention was also drawn to the necessity of removing well-known obstacles still standing in the way of further normalization and development of co-operation.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET EDUCATION OFFICIAL

LD201900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has received Minister Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Professional and Technical Education. They discussed mutual cooperation and exchange of experiences in the field of training cadres for the requirements of the national economy.

The meeting was attended by Jozef Tejchma, Polish minister of education and training. Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, was present.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD210012 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec, PAP--A protocol on mutual supplies of goods and payments for the year 1980 was signed between Poland and Vietnam in Warsaw today. It envisages that trade exchange between the two countries will be bigger than this year. Poland will supply construction and road building machines, transport facilities, equipment for coal mines, parts for machines and devices, metallurgical and chemical products. Poland will receive from Vietnam tin, rubber, jute, tea, coffee, fruit and vegetable products, folk and artistic objects, tools and other goods.

PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND ZARAJCZYK'S FUNERAL

LD192207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Partisans' Cemetery in Kielce today was the site of the funeral of Aleksander Zarajczyk, the late member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Kielce, meritorious party and state functionary and Sejm deputy. The cortege progressed from the office of the voivodship committee through the streets of the town where Aleksander Zarajczyk was bidden farewell by the people of town and voivodship. In addition to his next of kin, Edward Babiuch, Jan Szydlak, Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Zdzislaw Kurowski were in the funeral party. At the grave the eulogy was given by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party Central Committee.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES WARSAW PARTY CONFERENCE 12 DECEMBER

AU2C1055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 79 pp 4,5 AU

[Text of speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization in Warsaw on 12 December]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: The Warsaw committee's report, Comrade Alojzy Karkoszka's speech and your discussion have given us an objective illustration of your activities, irrefutable achievements, weaknesses and difficult problems and tasks in the coming years. They also attest to the Warsaw Party Organization's full support for the eighth congress guidelines. That support is proof of your organization's political maturity and of its members' high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the country.

PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and members of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat know about your work, achievements, joys and worries. After all, we maintain close contacts with the Warsaw committee leadership, industrial plants, scientific, technological and cultural centers and the people of Warsaw. And because we live in Warsaw we are able to constantly observe the life, social atmosphere and great achievements, as well as the needs and worries of the Warsaw Party Organization and the Warsaw people.

Impressive Achievements of the Seventies

The Central Committee highly values the activity and achievements of the Warsaw Party Organization and its great contribution to the development of the party, the capital and the country. I extend the most profound respect and praise to the workers class and all the people of Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship. I cordially greet the delegates gathered here, the entire PZPR organization in Warsaw and all the people of Warsaw on behalf of the Central Committee, the Central Committee Secretariat and, personally, on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, who devotes so much solicitude, initiative and feeling to his work to promote the development of Warsaw and to improve the living standards of its inhabitants. I greet the representatives of the ZSL, the Democratic Party and the National Unity Front who are present here.

Warsaw--The country's political and administrative center--is also a powerful industrial center and a leading center of science, technology and culture. The region around Warsaw is achieving increasingly better results in farm production. Both the capital and the voivodship are developing and acquiring new housing settlements and new projects of nationwide importance.

In his speech Comrade Alojzy Karkoszka said that Warsaw's achievements in the present decade are impressive. I think that all our people agree with that view and that every objective person will confirm it. The policy of the seventies is favoring Warsaw's development, which is natural because Warsaw is a city which is so dear to every Pole, which was proud and unyielding in the most difficult periods of history, which is rich in the most noble national traditions of independence, revolution and patriotism and which has always been an inspiration to our people.

Warsaw, a city of heroes, made a great contribution to the people's struggle for the victory over fascism and paid for it an unprecedented price in blood.

Many of us vividly remember the tragic appearance of Warsaw on the day of its liberation by the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Soviet Army. Can anyone of those who saw Warsaw in those days forget that dead city and the paths trodden across ruins and thousands and thousands of graves dug out in the streets and squares?

Warsaw has regained its splendor and is a thriving capital of a socialist state, thanks to the perseverance, good sense, optimism and imagination of its inhabitants.
[paragraph continues]

The awareness of that accompanies all those who work in Warsaw day in and day out and all those who know that solicitude for Warsaw and responsibility for its affairs is every Pole's patriotic duty.

Comrades, the eighth party congress will evaluate the period that began in December 1970--a most remarkable and important period in the country's political, social and economic life. We have not wasted that time. We can say with satisfaction that it has been and is a period of particularly important and profound changes and stormy development as well as of indefatigable and honest efforts of the workers class, the intelligentsia, farmers, scientists, technical and cultural workers, teachers, physicians and all those to whom modern patriotism means effective performance.

Our entire policy, work, as well as economic scientific, technical, social and cultural activities are aimed at better meeting the material and spiritual aspirations of our people. The results of those efforts and the lines of the further development of Poland and socialism, as presented by the eighth congress guidelines, are an outstanding confirmation of those aims.

Civic Discussion of Congress Guidelines

The open and civic discussion of the congress guidelines is an enormous source of reflections, proposals, mature conclusions, analyses, initiatives, criticism and self-criticism. It is so throughout the country, it is so in Warsaw. Party conferences combine discussions with action and are areas in which we devise effective methods to tap production reserves and to make our work more efficient. We are doing that not in order to grumble, but in order to improve the present state of affairs, above all in our own communities and in the entire political-economic structure from top to bottom.

The precongress discussion has confirmed the correctness of our plan to make in the eighties such changes in the most complicated system of modern state and economic management as will take into account the production potential and the state of social consciousness achieved in the seventies. On the other hand, where the needs of life and the development of socialist relations outstrip the potential, abilities and attitudes of the people who constitute managing cadres, we must make cadre changes.

It goes without saying that the discussion about the issues that are important for Poland and the Polish people is not taking place in a vacuum. There has never been any such vacuum, to be sure. In our country forces hostile to socialism do exist. That fact does not have to unnerve us or sway us toward violent responses and actions, but that does not mean that we can be indifferent toward antisocialist forces. Acting from all kinds of motivation representatives of that line are trying to offer to the Poles of today, especially to the young generation, those concepts and proposals concerning Poland's development and policy toward its neighbors that, throughout the modern history of our people, have been only a source of national misfortunes. We must resolutely counter such offerings.

Party organizations in Warsaw have made a great contribution to the all-party discussion. With regard to the two main spheres of precongress work-discussion and action--the PZPR organization in Warsaw has demonstrated maturity, dignity, specific achievements and great militancy. That is precisely what we expected of Warsaw and we have not been disappointed. Warsaw's working people and population are united with the Central Committee and the entire party. They have accepted its programmatic line and have expressed support for the continuation of the policy of the sixth and seventh party congresses under new conditions, which are much more difficult.

The Strategy of Sixth and Seventh Congresses Has Passed Its Practical Test

Esteemed comrades, the socioeconomic strategy of the sixth and seventh party congresses has passed its practical test, has gained social support and is a guarantee that the achievements of the seventies will have been multiplied. Those achievements are irrefutable and comprehensive. They have been extended to all spheres and are effecting profound changes in them.

We attacked three main national tasks, which were extremely difficult to implement at the same time: 1--The enormous investment and modernization program; 2--Rapid increases in the real wages and incomes of the people; and 3--Full employment. Our system regards the right to work as the basic human right. In the seventies 6 million young men and women have begun their first adult jobs. The young generations of Poles and their fathers and mothers know nothing of the specter of unemployment. However, in order to insure full employment we have had to make enormous efforts to create 2.5 million new jobs, mostly highly technological jobs, and to insure the supplies of energy, raw and other materials and the entire social base. To accomplish that we had to greatly increase the share of investment in the national income in the previous years and we had to use the socialist countries' assistance and the capitalist countries' loans. The Soviet Union gave us great assistance.

Today we have a powerful economy. We are constantly expanding and modernizing it and making it increasingly adaptable to the increasingly more difficult conditions of development. However, specific tensions are there, which is natural if we realize to what extent the domestic and external conditions of the country's development have deteriorated in the past few years. Those conditions are basically instrumental in determining our present socioeconomic situation and will influence our life, work and development also in the coming years.

The Impact of the World's Complicated Economic Situation

Agricultural production, especially plant production, has been unfavorable for a number of years now. Agriculture has not been able to fully meet the increasing needs of livestock breeding and to speed up food production. Because of this year's simply catastrophic conditions our losses caused by the reduced production of grains, grape and sugar beets amount to almost $1 billion. That is why we have to import enormous amounts of grains and fodder, and in the past 4 years we have imported from abroad over 30 million tons of grains, which has cost us about $4.2 billion. This is an enormous expenditure, which is a great burden on our foreign trade, reduces our possibilities for imports and economic expansion and which consequently increases our difficulties in supplying the market with goods and the industries with raw materials and semi-finished products. It forces us to halt hundreds and hundreds of the investment projects the country needs so much.

However, we have elected to make such large imports of grains quite deliberately because we take the view that food for the people is the basic issue of all our needs and tasks. At the same time, we have shifted considerable funds and resources from various sectors of the economy to agriculture, food production and the industries that supply agriculture with production means. The construction of the Ursus II combine and of the police fertilizer combine is eloquent proof of that.

Radical improvements in foreign trade and, above all, increased exports are some of the basic tasks posed for the economy by the eighth congress guidelines. That is necessary because we must repay the loans granted to us and we must earn funds to pay for imports of the raw materials, materials and semi-finished products without which our industrial plants are unable to work normally and to buy the food needed to supplement market supplies.

We cannot import if we do not export, and that is why export is a task of the highest priority. Every plant must create conditions for increasing export production and for raising its quality and competitiveness in world markets. Not all producers appreciate that and not all bear in mind that under the present conditions only good, modern and attractive products have a chance to be bought.

We must also tighten the cooperation between the industry and foreign trade enterprises, which should work much better and much more effectively than at present.

The price movements in the world markets for raw materials and foodstuffs are very much against us. In the 3 years of 1976-78 alone we lost on balance almost $3 billion in our trade with the capitalist countries, as compared with 1971. The prices for raw materials in the CEMA countries' markets are also increasing, but the increases are gentler and are less hard on our economy because they are slower in coming. That is because the prices for the raw materials that we buy in the CEMA markets are fixed on the strength of the average world prices that have been in force for the past few years.

The international economic relations have become unstable to an unprecedented degree because of the crisis processes in the Western countries, which has resulted in an intensification of state protectionism, in an increasingly more difficult access to the markets in the developed capitalist countries and in the rapid and painful increases in loan interest.

A new factor, namely, the progressive exhaustion of easily accessible sources of raw materials in the European part of the Soviet Union, is appearing in the markets of the CEMA countries, mainly the Soviet Union. That is a reason for inevitable increases in the costs of transporting raw materials from the more remote regions. That also affects the extent of our participation in the raw materials investments in the Soviet Union.

Comrades, while evaluating the situation, we must be aware of the true conditions, which are aggravating, under which we are developing our country. Only such an awareness makes it possible for us to correctly comprehend the complicated character of the situation, which is a feature of not only our economy; to varying degrees, it is true of many countries, which are much richer than ours. Is it possible, under such complicated conditions, to demand and expect that everything should be accomplished all at once? Is it possible to solve at the same time all the problems that are important one way or another and to insure a normal rate of development everywhere when the situation of the world economy, with which, after all, we are associated, is so abnormal? We are trying to approach those problems in a mature way and to solve them with prudence.

Warsaw Voivodship is second in the country in industrial production and exports. We must highly evaluate the almost threefold increase in the exports of the Warsaw industries and the fivefold increase in their exports to the countries of the second payment area in the past 9 years. Your voivodship's achievements in foreign trade show that you effectively fulfill your tasks in that regard. Your program shows that you will continue to make considerable contributions to the development of foreign trade and the country and that you will consolidate and increase those contributions.

Efficiency in Every Job

Comrades, improvements in the effectiveness of economic management will determine the success of our plans, in keeping with Central Committee plenum decisions and Politburo resolutions. The government is in direct control of that problem and attaches great importance to it.

Everyone must determine what the requirement of effective management means for him, for his plant and for his job. We have much too many examples of the waste of working time and raw materials, often imported; of shoddy production; bad quality of products; and the poor exploitation of the great wealth we have created with such great toil. We must make decisive improvements in that regard.

The Politburo and the government are conscious of the situation. We try to manage and envisage the course of economic processes in such a way as to reduce and, if possible, eliminate difficulties and tensions that arise. This year, which has been difficult from the very beginning, is an example of that. The speed of the decisions taken by party bodies and state authorities and backed by the people and by the effective efforts of the working class have helped us to reduce losses and to greatly accelerate the economic development in the second half of 1979.

In the difficult situation of this year an overwhelming majority of industrial plants have worked honestly and, without any delay, have applied the criteria for conserving materials and energy that were much more exacting than planned. They have also concentrated efforts to eliminate their production backlogs. Party and economic aktivs have been equal to their tasks and have rendered extremely valuable assistance. Because of that, overall industrial production will increase 2.6 percent this year compared with 1978. Despite the familiar transportation, energy and supply difficulties and although some sectors of the industry have not fulfilled their plans, in the recent months we have noted some improvements in the performance of transportation and, in November and December, in energy.

Many critical observations have recently been made against economic management, especially against the government. We do not reject that criticism and we try to draw the right conclusions from it because we know that the government's performance, too, has various weaknesses.

However, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we are working under extremely difficult conditions. For example, in the past 3 years we have been forced to reduce the cost of investments from Z711 billion in 1977 to Z600 billion in 1980 in terms of comparable prices. In addition, we have been forced to shift funds in favor of food production, energy, the production of raw materials and in favor of transportation, and all that within the framework of the reduced investment program.

We have been compelled to do that at the cost of very drastic investment cuts in central and voivodship plans. In that connection we also have been compelled to postpone the implementation of many promises, ratified decisions and commitments of importance for our people.

Another example: The violent increase in the world prices has often forced us to greatly curb our imports, which has been very hard on the normal production performance of almost every plant.

Because of an unprecedented harvest disaster this year, we have been forced to halt immediately the import of numerous raw materials, machines, semi-finished products and articles produced under cooperation schemes in order to obtain the funds for the initial financing of the purchases of grains and fodder on credit. If we did not do that in time, we would have had to pay much more for grains and fodder a few weeks later.

For the industry and the market, that was a very difficult operation, but we took action to improve the supply position. Practice has proved that our action was just--there was simply nothing else we could do. However, it is a fact that we did not always tell the people in good time about our motives.

Nor was the work on the 1980 plan easy. Although the Politburo and the government had stressed the need to take into account certain existing conditions, some industrial plants, branches of industry and ministries submitted plans that we could not accept. We had to modify those plans to give them a feasible shape and to greatly tighten the requirements of quality.

While drawing up the 1980 plan under those difficult conditions, we have preserved the priority of social goals, which we regard as a superior matter. That is illustrated among other things by further cuts in the investment commitments charged to the national income, by the planned further increase in real wages and the population's incomes in accordance with our possibilities and by the planned improvements in market supplies. Precisely in order to be able to meet man's needs in the best possible way, we will implement a general savings program in all sectors of the economy next year.

In 1980 and the following years the supply of raw materials for the development of the economy will be the most difficult problem for every country. At the same time, it is necessary to expect growing difficulties with regard to imports of grains and all kinds of food, which is becoming scarcer and scarcer throughout the world.

The conclusions we have to draw from that are: To insure the complete implementation of the food program and the rational and productive exploitation of every piece of farmland; and to make honest savings on raw materials, materials, fuels and energy--from households through the largest economic enterprises.

Ambitious and Justified Plans

Comrades, the acceleration of the Warsaw industries' development calls for the maximum exploitation of the production capacities that we have created in the seventies and that have to serve the entire country. We will consistently modernize the research laboratories of the Warsaw scientific center, which is responsible for the coordination of some 70 percent of government programs and of some 50 percent of the key and interdepartmental programs of Polish science and which should make increasing contributions to solving the problems of the country's development. We will promote the development of the technical, medical and social sciences and humanities.

We expect that the entire Warsaw front of scientists, technologists, scientific organizations and bodies, inventors and rationalizers will dominate the struggle to increase the effectiveness of activities in the economy, industry, farming, communicatinns, transportation, public facilities, trade and services.

The program for Warsaw's development in 1980 and in 1981-85, which is being worked out by the Warsaw party body and by the city authorities with enormous efforts and in cordial solicitude for the capital, contains ambitious and justified tasks for the comprehensive and very effective development of the entire system of the city and all the echelons of the economic, social and cultural organism, echelons interesting the capital and the voivodship and also the capital and the country. [sentence as published]- I have studied the main outlines of that program. They are correct.

In the eighties Warsaw will enter a period of intensive and comprehensive development. [paragraph continues]

We attach great hopes to the initiatives of the Warsaw party body aimed at greatly improving housing construction, municipal and industrial investments, as well as investments to promote science, health, education, culture and arts.

We are continuing our concern and efforts with regard to improving market supplies, trade and services and with regard to other measures aimed at easing the living conditions of the people and, especially, of working women, whose labors we highly value and whose daily worries we note and fully understand. We have given the green light for activities in that regard.

In the coming 5 year period we want to take the people of Warsaw more closely to the fine nature of Masovia territory--to the forests surrounding Warsaw, especially to the Kampinos virgin forests which have been devastated for almost two centuries, to the valley of the Vistula and to the banks of the rivers Narew, Swider, Bug and Wkra.

The 1980 and the 1981-85 programs for Warsaw's development give rise to satisfaction. We should bear in mind, however, that they are not the last word and that we should regard them as open and enrich them in accordance with our increasing resources and potential, which will depend on the quality and productivity of our work and on the thrifty management of what we have. In that connection we count on all the inhabitants of Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship, especially on the young generations--on their enthusiasm, initiative, diligence, high qualifications and devotion of the affairs of our socialist fatherland.

We also expect that the enormous masses of the women employed in Warsaw's plants, transportation, construction, administration, scientific and research centers, health, culture, education and services will actively contribute to the further development of our capital and will suggest the best solutions aimed at eliminating the shortcomings that harass us in our daily lives.

Esteemed comrades, today, on the threshold of further great transformations, which will be implemented under much more difficult conditions, the importance of motivation and of the moral-political climate in social life; of imbuing people-to-people relations with socialist morality; of strengthening social discipline; of fostering the right attitude toward the country and one's town, neighbors and workmates; and of developing the attitudes of kindness, respect, high personal culture and cultured manners is increasing incomparably. After all, we all know how much there is still to accomplish in that regard.

What is also important is that everyone who raises his hand against the common good and violates civic norms should not only be punished, but also severely condemned by social opinion.

The goals of the party's social policy and the expectations of society are identical. Like the entire society, the party sees and feels all the difficulties and shortcomings of our life. In the sphere of access to material goods, our social and wage policy in the past 10 years has created many new opportunities. The doubling of the average wage speaks for itself, and it is also significant that the average wage in the socialized economy will have increased about 2 percent although 1979 has been difficult year for the entire economy.

Despite enormous efforts to promote the production of market goods, the supply of many products and goods is still inadequate. In addition, some goods and services have become more expensive, which restricts the population's purchasing powers and gives rise to the specific negative social moods. The features of self-seeking, careerist aspirations, bossism, the violation of ethical and moral principles, the acquisition of riches by dishonest means and, finally, impudently stealing state property and the property of other citizens help to intensify those moods of our society, which notes all that with a heavy heart.

I wish to state here most strongly that we resolutely combat all such features and that we will not tolerate the people who violate ethical and moral principles, who want to cash in on our present difficulties and who rake in large slices of our national wealth without sowing and plowing.

The very nature of our system demands that only work should be a source of one's affluence and a measure of one's moral and ethical worth. I am saying this not without reason, for the surge of our difficulties helps to throw up and activate the people whose self-confidence is not all based on their own work and who do not view work as a road to prosperity.

There are quite a few loafers among us who maliciously look on our toilsome labors, who would not "disgrace" themselves by giving a hand to a socially useful activity, but who are only too keen to indulge in useless criticism and to deny whatever the honest citizens have created by their efforts.

We will always attach great social importance to all actions to promote honest work. Much can be done in that regard by the ideological-educational system implemented in the family, in schools and social organizations and with the help of mass media. We must always bear that in mind in our daily activities, when dealing with people's problems and when evaluating the performance of individuals and teams.

Consistent Efforts To Strengthen Peace

Esteemed comrade delegates, our foreign policy is dictated by the need of our people and is shaped in accordance with their aspirations and endeavors. Its consistent goal is to insure peaceful conditions for our fatherland's development.

The further development of the close and friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is a priority goal of our foreign policy. Unceasing efforts to strengthen our alliance with the Soviet Union and to tighten our cooperation with it are for us the fundamental premise for our national security and the foundation for the comprehensive development of our country.

The entire experience of the postwar period has proved that the strength of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the action of the socialist community states are most important factors in the favorable development of the situation and international security.

Our people have been profoundly disturbed by NATO's recent plans to deploy in Western Europe a new generation of medium-range missiles with thermonuclear and neutron warheads. That anxiety is natural because it concerns the vital interests of our continent's security.

The Polish people were unanimous in supporting the great peace initiatives that were put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his Berlin speech at the beginning of October and that show the way out of the dangerous situation. It is regrettable that the NATO states have refused to accept those initiatives.

We hope that a sober evaluation of the situation will gain the upper hand in the West and that, instead of an escalation of armaments, there will be efforts to further strengthen detente in Europe.

Comrade delegates, your conference has honestly evaluated the results of party work and the achievements of the socioeconomic development of Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship and has dealt with problems in which the working people of your region and of the entire country are vitally interested. Your conference has confirmed the political maturity of the Warsaw Party Organization, the members of which include experienced and profoundly committed comrades.

The great efforts of the Warsaw Party Organization and of all Warsaw political-economic aktivs are visible everywhere. Your efforts have enriched the social life of the Warsaw city and Voivodship and have promoted progress everywhere. You have organized and created the great achievements with which the Warsaw Party Organization will go to the eighth party congress.

New and quite difficult tasks are facing you. You have defined them correctly and on an ambitious scale in your program based on the conference's draft resolution. That program is correct and its successful implementation under the guidance of your new Warsaw committee will help further promote the comprehensive development of the Warsaw city and voivodship.

Your party organization is a strong element of the PZPR. The backbone of your party formed by workers is gaining in strength and the influence of your party is spreading to all communities. That has been proved by the precongress discussion and work. The combination of political thinking and productior activity; the discussion of and specific work for the present day; and constructive proposals for tomorrow create the unique worth of the precongress campaign throughout the country and in Warsaw. On behalf of the party leadership, I wish to cordially thank you for just such work.

All throughout the years of my work in liberated Poland--from soldiering through to premiership--I have always been associated with Warsaw and its party organization. We have worked together to develop Warsaw. The Warsaw Party Organization has trained every one of us, has filled our lives and has given us great values and the optimism that everyone who wants to create a better tomorrow needs. All that will always bind me to you, to Warsaw aktivs, to the Warsaw worker class and to the entire Warsaw Party Organization.

May the leading role of your party organization and body be further strengthened in the work and life of Warsaw and in the hearts and minds of your comrades. May your ties with Warsaw be even more cordial, diligent and conscious. Organized efforts guarantee the success of our plans and the blossoming of our socialist fatherland.

During the precongress campaign Comrade Edward Gierek has spoken several times, discussing in various communities the most crucial elements of the country's present socio-economic situation. The course and atmosphere of the 17th accountability-election conference have irrefutably proved that the Warsaw Party Organization, all its aktivs and the Warsaw people have taken to heart the teachings and tasks flowing from the profound and comprehensive evaluations made by Comrade Edward Gierek.

That was reflected in today's discussion and in the program adopted by the conference.

Comrade delegates, I wish the Warsaw Party Organization every success in further precongress work and in the implementation of the resolutions of the coming party congress. I wish each of you every success in your work for the blossoming of our party and homeland and every personal happiness.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PRC DELEGATION 20 DECEMBER

AU201440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference from the PRC led by Yang Jingren, vice chairman of that council and chairman of the nationalities affairs commission, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

The delegation leader extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Hua Guofeng and the other comrades of the CCP leadership, together with wishes for much good health. The guest also expressed warm thanks for the interview and for the invitation to visit Romania and the hospitality the delegation members enjoyed in our country. He expressed great words of appreciation for the achievements recorded in socialist construction by the Romanian people under RCP leadership and the leadership of its secretary general.

Expressing thanks for the greetings and for the words of appreciation for the achievements recorded by the working people in our country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Hua Guofeng and the other comrades of the CCP leadership, as well as wishes for successes to the Chinese people in their activity of building a modern socialist state.

During the meeting, which took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive friendly relations of close cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, relations which are constantly developing and gaining scope on the basis of understanding concluded during the Romanian-Chinese summit dialog.

They also expressed their desire to expand and broaden their relations of fruitful cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the PRC in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields to the benefit of both peoples and the general cause of peace and socialism. They stressed the role that is incumbent upon mass and civic political organizations in the two countries in developing and strengthening relations of friendship between the two countries with a view to a better understanding between the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

Discussing certain matters pertaining to the current international situation, the two sides stressed Romania's and China's interest in establishing an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the world, in democratizing the world political life and in establishing new interstate relations which will guarantee the independence and sovereignty of all peoples, the exclusion of the use or threat of force in interstate relations, the elimination of underdevelopment and the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and the building of a new international economic order.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI BEGINS VISIT TO MOROCCO

AU202137 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today arrived in Rabat on an official visit to Morocco at the invitation of M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation. On the occasion of this visit, the proceedings of the second session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation will also take place in Rabat under the joint chairmanship of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR DRAGANESCU

AU201135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at award ceremony for Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday in Bucharest on 18 December]

[Text] Dear Comrade Draganescu, dear comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf, I want to extend to you, Comrade Draganescu, warmest congratulations on your 60th birthday and on being awarded a high distinction of the Socialist Republic of Romania--the Star of the Republic, first class.

This high award constitutes an expression of the party's appreciation for your activity as a party and state aktivist in various fields--in the party leadership, the Central Committee, the government and in the leadership of the sectors entrusted to you. In the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy and of the program of building the comprehensively socialist society in Romania you have made and continue to make a significant contribution, together with party and state cadres, by taking action in the important sectors in which you are working at this time aimed at implementing the party's policy and at constantly insuring that this policy is being applied. The sectors in which you are now active--tourism and sports--play an important role and will continue to play a role of great importance. As a party Central Committee member and member of the government, that is, as party and state aktivist with great responsibilities, you are contributing--and I am convinced that you will continue to do so--to implementing our domestic and international policy. This policy proceeds from the need to continuously develop the fatherland, to improve the people's well-being and from the need to achieve a broad international cooperation and a policy of peace, detente and security which, in the final analysis, conditions the implementation of the program of building socialism and communism in Romania.

Once again, expressing words of appreciation for your work, I want to wholeheartedly wish you greater successes in your future activity. I wish you much good health and happiness and I hope you will always be a faithful soldier of the party and that you will serve the cause of socialism and the people. (lively applause)

GNA ENDORSES REPORT ON LAW OBSERVANCE

AU142005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1979--Fulfilling their constitutional obligations over the present legislature, the bodies of the State Council and the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly intensified their activity of checking the implementation and observance of legislation in important domains of the social and economic activity, Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, showed in the report on the matter he presented to the parliament. The report was approved. The higher court of financial control, the report stressed, mainly watched the implementation of the laws in the economic and financial activity, the continuous improvement of efficiency with production, investment and valuta funds, the settlement of a strict regime of economies and of a severe financial discipline in all units, the protection of public property. The analyses and checks so far pointed out the steady concern of the ministries, of the other leading institutions, of the people's councils, of all the units for the implementation of the decisions of the party and of the country's laws with a view to best husbanding the part of national wealth the society entrusted to them for administration, for achieving high efficiency and improving profitableness, for bringing labour in all the activity domains to a higher quality stage.

According to legal provisions the whole control activity acquired a marked preventive character. Control was introduced in ministries, centrals and enterprises since the phase of action and decision preparation, with a view to preventing unnecessary, uneconomic or illegal operations.

In spite of the measures taken so far there still exist shortcomings in the implementation of the preventive financial control due to the insufficient firmness of bodies designated to perform it in ministries, centrals and enterprises. At the same time the leading bodies of economic and social units do not always follow with sufficient attention that each action, each expenditure sums up all the criteria of necessity, opportunity, legality and efficiency.

Then the report reviews the main findings of the financial control carried through in various domains of activity, concluding that the control reports and the suggestions of measures following checks by the higher court of financial control, some carried out together with bodies of the Ministry of Finance, of banks and of other leading institutions, were analysed by the higher party and state leadership that worked out a series of measures for a more efficient use of funds, a better use of the production capacities and of the labour force, the reduction of raw material and energy consumptions, preventing other noneconomic expenditure.

An important contribution to the improvement of the activity of the central and local state and public bodies, to consolidating the socialist legality, the report shows, has also been made by the control exercised, according to the Constitution, upon instruction from the State Council, by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

The analyses made by the standing commissions covered a wide array of problems of various domains of the economic, socio-cultural, state administration, health protection, education and justice making activities.

After presenting the findings of the control made in various compartments by the standing commissions, the report goes on:

With a view to securing higher efficiency and promptness, the reports of the commissions were debated in the Steering Council of the ministries and other central bodies, with the participation of the representatives of the government, the Central Council of Workers' Control on Economic and Social Activity, as well as of the chairmen of the specialized commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

The ministries, the other leading bodies whose activity was analyzed drew up and advanced to the State Council plans of measures establishing concrete tasks with terms and responsibilities, meant to ensure the steady improvement of the activity, to remove the shortcomings noted, and to ensure the strict enforcement and observance of the legal provisions in their domains of activity.

The analyses made by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly reflect an important facet of the process of continuous improvement of the role of supreme bodies of state power, the ever more active contribution of the deputies, as elected representatives of the people, to the exercise of the control on the enforcement of the law in all domains of socialist construction.

The control activity will be primarily channelled, in the future, too, toward preventing any deviation from legal regulations, supporting the socialist units in the full implementation of the plan tasks, enforcing the new economic and financial mechanism, seeing especially to the achievement of the planned piece-wise production and of the value of net production; to the fulfillment of the tasks of profits, the enhanced efficiency in the use of the funds, the drawing up and execution of the income expense budgets of the socialist units with the strict observance of legal provisions.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

AU192241 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] TANJUG--At the invitation of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples, a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Vitalliy Georgiyevich Korionov, member of the committee presidium and PRAVDA's chief political commentator, has arrived in Belgrade.

The delegation was received by Gogdan Osolnik, president of the Yugoslav league. In a long, friendly talk, representatives of the two organizations exchanged information about the activities of the Soviet committee and the Yugoslav league, positions on main international problems and on bilateral cooperation.

The Soviet delegation will also visit the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

BELGRADE BORBA CRITICIZES ADMIRERS OF STALIN

AU192220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Occasional Stalinists"]

[Excerpts] It is not unusual that in some places the the centenary of Stalin's birth evokes the memory of the long-time Soviet state and party leader, although even his greatest admirers hesitate to completely revive his 30-year "work". In fact, in 1956 his "work" was even condemned in the Soviet Union although only because of his personality "cult" and for "mistakes" with "negative consequences."

For this reason the efforts of certain political factors in the socialist countries to make use of Stalin or to portray him as an "extraordinary representative of the Russian and international revolution whose activity," as the Czech periodical MLADI SVET writes, "is forever linked with the history of the CPSU and the international workers movement," is all the more unusual. A Chinese newspaper cannot resist a favorable interpretation of Stalin's economic policy, requesting that a reevaluation of two of Stalin's slogans from the thirties be made: "Technology Decides" and "Cadres Decide Everything," although concerning Stalin, it is more suitable to say that he decided about everything.

The efforts of various AWP forums and newspapers to make Stalin's name and "work" in a context that, to say the least, is unreasonable and damaging for the interests for which Tirana declares itself stand out in particular. "Stalin's merit is in the fact," the official organ ZERI I POPULLIT writes, "that he revealed and unmasked the Yugoslav revisionism--the first manifestation of modern revisionism--and that he warned the international communist movement of the danger of this revisionism."

Naturally, what is involved is not the Albanian daily's original position, but rather the well-known criticism from the Cominform arsenal which was condemned not only by life and practice of the Yugoslav communists, but also the majority of the communist parties in the world. The Albanian newspaper glorifies Stalin not because of Yugoslavia, but because of Albania's domestic Stalinist needs.

NIN REJECTS 'SPECIAL RELATIONS' AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU192013 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1510 16 Dec 79 p 51 AU

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "View From the 45th Parallel: Is it Really Possible Again?"]

[Excerpts] In recent days the question in the headline of this article has frequently been heard among our people confronted with the half-information and misinformation of the information media of some European socialist countries. What is involved here, naturally, are the interpretations of Yugoslavia's international policy or, more precisely, its concept of the principles of sovereignty, independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other peoples and states.

Our people ask: Is it really possible again? And in this connection they add: How is it possible that something of this kind can happen and how can this be reconciled with an increasingly more diversified cooperation between the countries where these phenomena occur and socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia?

But if emotions are restrained and if the present situation is soberly analyzed, then there really is no place for any astonishment. The information media involved in this instance differ from the Yugoslav press, radio and television by their very concept of what information is, what its content is and what its role in the society is. In addition to this, the information media in those countries that currently present misinformation about Yugoslavia and its policies have never stated the complete and whole truth either about the armed revolution of the people of this country or about the revolutionary changes that have been constantly carried out by them in the postwar period.

In addition to this, what is involved in this connection are also different social systems--regardless of the fact that both systems are called socialist--and also two different views of the world and of the world's international relations. There is hardly anyone today to whom it is necessary to explain--unless he is a slave to some ossified ideological schemes--that essential differences rather than some kind of "revisionist," that is, superficial and temporary deviations from one and the same concept of socialism are involved here.

It appears that what is now needed is to explain the differences in the approaches to international relations between us and those who want to lecture us at every available opportunity about "the revolutionary morals" and about "internationalism." In our opinion, these are once again the essential differences which have their roots in social relations.

The fact is that there are some who continue to believe that there are two kinds of international relations. There is one kind that, in according with the bloc and ideological division of the world, accepts peaceful coexistence as a prescription for maintaining the existing balance in the relationship of forces and, acting from this position, also condemns violence and the violations of human rights and of sovereignty whenever they occur on the other side. And there is the other kind of international relations which persistently strives to legitimatize "the special relations" between socialist countries.

"The special relations" naturally do not imply any more democratic, freer or more humane relations or a greater equality between peoples and countries than the existing relations in the bourgeois societies, something that should be logically expected from those who are proclaiming socialism as a community of free and equal people, a community free from any aspirations to impose one's own interests upon others, to encroach upon territories of others and to wage war and kill for "higher goals."

Unfortunately, the reality continues to be that the strategic interests in and aspirations to domination and hegemony over others have not ceased to exist as a result of the changes made in the social systems of the individual countries.

Hence also the appearance of the theory of limited sovereignty--as it was called when it was launched at the end of the last decade--or the attempt to legitimatize the practice of "special relations" between socialist countries--as this has been expressed in the most recent period. According to this practice, the fundamental principles of sovereignty, independence and equality do not have the same substance as they are accepted to have, on the other hand, in the relations with the countries with other social systems, because here these principles assume another, that is, "a class" character. And this class character implies quite definite limitations of the sovereignty, equality and independence of countries and peoples when it is based on the evaluation of the stability and character of the internal system of a certain socialist country, that is, an evaluation made from a certain place. And then it is in the name of "the proletarian internationalism" that collective or individual military actions are allowed to prevent a certain direction of development or to change the internal system.

Thus we come to the essence of the problem: Yugoslavia is not being attacked, as is perfidiously claimed, because it defends the former system in Kampuchea; it is being attacked because it refuses to accept the theory of "special relations" and of limitation of the principles of sovereignty, independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others and the violation of the right of any country, be it socialist or not, to an autonomous choice of its road. For our country these are fundamental principles in international relations and they cannot be adapted either to any "higher goals" or the strategic interests of one side or another.

KALEZIC CRITICIZES FRG'S DECISION ON TERRORIST'S EXTRADITION

LD201840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's regular press conference journalists asked the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs what he could say about the decision by the Bonn government not to extradite the terrorist Ljubomir Dragoja, although the competent court in Frankfurt concluded that there were no just hindrances to his extradition.

Ambassador Mirko Kalezic replied: "The repetition of such decisions, which are motivated by political reasons, disturbs us. This is especially so because such decisions have up until now always encouraged the terrorist emigres underground to continue their well-known criminal and subversive activities against Yugoslavia. It is clear that there can be no successful struggle against international terrorism unless all states conduct this struggle consistently and without applying double criteria. It is therefore comprehensible that this decision, like earlier similar ones, meets with profound indignation and justified condemnation on the part of the Yugoslav public.

"Involved here is an ordinary criminal who has already been convicted in Australia and the FRG, and in respect of whom the competent Yugoslav court submitted evidence of his latest criminal activity to the court in Frankfurt in August of this year. As is known, on the basis of this evidence the higher provincial court in Frankfurt adopted a decision in October of this year that no legal hindrance exists to the extradition of this terrorist for trial in Yugoslavia."

How do you view the decision of the FRG Government to institute court proceedings against Dragoja in the FRG? Has the FRG Government asked for additional data about him and will the Yugoslav Government furnish the data asked for? In reply to this question the official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs gave the following reply:

"I must say that we have had a very depressing experience regarding trials of this kind in the FRG. In the course of making the extradition demand, extensive documentation and data were sent to the appropriate court in the FRG by the Sarajevo District Court. This documentation and data showed that the terrorist group against which criminal proceedings had taken place before the above-mentioned court in Yugoslavia had been organized, financed and trained by the terrorist Dragoja. It was on the basis of this evidence that the higher court in Frankfurt passed the decision on the admissibility of extradition.

"The reply to the German side's present request for additional data will, of course, be made by the appropriate organs in the regular manner."

Asked to comment on the decision not to hand the terrorist Dragoja over in light of the agreement on extradition of 1970 between the SFRY and the FRG and to say how this decision will affect the further cooperation between the two countries in the struggle against international terrorism, Ambassador Kalezic said:

"We consider that it is in the interests of both sides to insure in practice the complete, reciprocal, regular and efficient implementation of the letter and spirit of the agreement on extradition of 1970 between Yugoslavia and the FRG, which applies to all criminal and terrorist offenses.

"Proceeding from the good relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG we justifiably expect the FRG authorities to act more energetically and effectively to prevent the criminal activity of the members of the terrorist emigre underground. This expectation is also based on the repeated official assurances from the FRG that it will not tolerate the preparation and execution of actions of violence against Yugoslavia from its territory."

COURTS SENTENCE 'TERRORIST' ORGANIZATIONS' MEMBERS

LD201631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The district court councils in Sarajevo and Tuzla have recently given prison sentences to members of the Ustasha and Chetnik terrorist organizations.

From 12 to 18 December this year the trial was held before the Sarajevo District Court Council of a group of members of an Ustasha terrorist organization, which, on the orders of the fascist underground in the FRG, was to carry out certain terrorist and criminal deeds on Yugoslav territory. Criminal proceedings against members of this group have been in progress since the middle of June this year, when its members were arrested and prevented from carrying out wicked and criminal acts planned on the orders of Ljubomir Dragoja, the notorious terrorist, criminal and organizer of terrorist actions, and his associates from the FRG.

Members of the group, following the instructions and orders of Dragoja and staying temporarily abroad, joined the fascist-terrorist organization, went off for sabotage terrorist training in Frankfurt, and were given the task and responsibility of destroying and burning economic and other installations in the SFRY, killing innocent citizens and carrying out other subversive terrorist actions.

Considerable cash rewards were promised to the members of this criminal group by Dragoja and his associates for carrying out the planned subversive terrorist actions.

Within the framework of these criminal proceedings the extradition of the terrorist Ljubomir Dragoja was sought through the competent FRG judicial organs so that he might stand trial for instigation of criminal acts.

Since the guilt of all the accused was proven during the criminal proceedings and at the chief hearing, the following prison sentences have been given to them:

Ljubomir Dragoja--sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in absentia; Janko Kovacevic--13 years; Vlado Pocrnja--11 years; Ante Juric--8 years; Josip Zutic--6 years and 6 months; and Ivan Lozic--5 years.

On 7 December this year the Council of the Tuzla District Court sentenced to 9 and 1/2 years imprisonment Jovo Ilic, who, while working in the FRG, joined the fascist Chetnik organization and on its orders pressured our citizens in a particularly impudent way to join this organization and to make cash contributions to the Chetnik underground. He blackmailed our citizens and, in particular, was engaged in developing hostile propaganda against the SFRY--attacking the brotherhood and unity and socialist community of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the other legacies of the revolution and socialist construction.

Thanks to the vigilance of members of social self-defence and the efficiency of the security organs, in recent weeks those involved have been exposed and incapacitated in timely fashion.

BORBA PUBLISHES ITEMIZED 1980 FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS

AU201150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 December, TANJUG--At its session today, which was presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council adopted a draft law on determining the total federal budget expenditure for 1980.

The council decided that the expenditure envisaged by the draft budget for the federation for 1980, which had previously been submitted to the SFRY Federal Assembly for consideration, should be reduced for all the federal budget's users by 3 percent.

The council believes that all those noneconomic investment projects that are financed from the federal budget and have not as yet reached the final stage of completion should be temporarily suspended. Accordingly, the federal budget for 1980 should not provide for any expenditure for the construction of the museum of the revolution, the victory monument and similar projects and in this respect the council will propose the appropriate amendments to the existing regulations.

According to the council's conclusions, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs will reexamine the political justification for holding in Yugoslavia those big international events which are planned to be wholly or partly financed out of federal budget funds. In this connection the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs will prepare for the Federal Executive Council a review of all those accepted and planned 1980 and 1981 international conferences, seminars, meetings and congresses for which federal budget financing has been planned, and a proposal that the Federal Executive Council should accept no new commitments in this respect.

PRISTINA SYMPOSIUM ON NATIONALITIES' SELF-MANAGEMENT ENDS

AU201326 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 18 December--Today the 2-day Yugoslav symposium organized by the association of philosophers, sociologists and political scientists of Kosovo concluded in Pristina. In addition to the discussion on its main topic entitled "The Self-Managing Socialist Assertion of Yugoslavia's Nationalities," the symposium heard 40 reports and scientific treatises by the most eminent scientific workers from all our republics and provinces on the economic, sociological, legal and cultural aspects of the development of nationalities.

The Highest Degree

Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out at the symposium that both in theory and in practice our revolution has rehabilitated the Marxist ideas on national questions. In his speech Pozderac placed the main emphasis on the concept of autonomy and said in this connection that the socialist autonomy of provinces is a class and national creation which has elements of statehood and that as such it is a constitutive element of our federalism. Both the peoples and the nationalities concerned express their national existence in the socialist autonomous province.

Stating that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was founded precisely because the Albanians live there, Pozderac stressed that our attitude toward the Albanians in Kosovo is at the same time also our attitude toward Kosovo and vice versa.

Hamdija Pozderac emphasized that Yugoslavia has achieved an extremely high degree of equality of peoples and nationalities, one that is unprecedented in the world, but he added that this applies to the political-legal settlement of these matters because, as regards the total development, the nationalities are lagging behind the development of the republics in which they live--though there are certain exceptions--and the development of Yugoslavia as a whole. Taking into consideration the arguments about backwardness being an inheritance of the past, Pozderac said the inheritance of the past alone cannot be blamed for Kosovo's backwardness. In this connection he noted that in the first year after the liberation of Kosovo, national income was below the country's average by 49 percent and that this percentage has now been reduced to 28 percent even though, during this entire period, Kosovo has been strongly developing in all spheres.

A further development of socialist self-management is the basis on which the national contradictions and differences in the level of economic development will be resolved because national equality is a guarantee of our strenth, Hamdija Pozderac pointed out.

Community As An Achievement of All

Among the speakers at the symposium were also Fazli Kajtazi, who especially discussed the question of employment and its relationship to the realization of national equality, and Dr Petar Miljanovic, who spoke on constitutional aspects of the national question. Dr Petar Stanisic and Binak Madzari spoke on the regional and democratic development of Yugoslavia's peoples and nationalities as an expression of economic development. Djuro Varga discussed the development of the Ruthenians' culture in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Ismail Berisa spoke on the social assertion of the Albanian woman in the self-managing socialist relations in Kosovo. [paragraph continues]

Vojislav Seselj spoke on the equality, brotherhood and unity and the community of peoples and nationalities in the all-peoples' defense system, whereas Amalija Jovanovic discussed the question of mixed marriages in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Zeki Bejtulahu discussed the demographic trends in and the economic growth of the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and N. Nikolic, G. Guljka and M. David spoke on equality in the community and so forth.

GENERAL CUIC INTERVIEWED ON LCY ORGANIZATION IN ARMY

AU202145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 79 pp 1-3 AU

[Interview granted by Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY organization in the YPA, to Ivan Lovric, BORBA director; Stanislav Marinkovic, BORBA deputy chief and responsible editor; and Vladimir Krasic, editor of the Defense and Protection Desk--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], as is known, is an integral part of the LCY. However, it is organized separately for the purpose of building and realizing the LCY policy in the YPA as a joint armed force of our peoples and nationalities.

Tell us, Comrade General, what are the main tasks on which it realizes its role and responsibility in the building of the army, especially in light of the positions and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

[Answer] Before I answer this question and the others you ask me, I take this opportunity to point out in connection with the army day that this is at the same time the jubilee of the League of Communists organization in it. Our units of the National Liberation Army and the Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia were--since the first days of our national liberation war and socialist revolution--created and developed under the direct leadership and influence of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, the LCY organization in the YPA, by the number of LCY members, their party experience and manner of organization, constitutes the leading ideopolitical force that--looked at from this angle only--is capable of decisively influencing the further development of our army, its moral-political unity, combat ability and of preserving and deepening its all-people's and revolutionary nature.

In connection with your question on the main tasks of the LCY organization in the YPA, through the realization of which it realizes its role and responsibility in the building of the army, I can say that meetings of organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the army have just been concluded; they carried out a critical analysis of the results of their work in the course of this year in implementing the tasks of the 11th LCY Congress and the Sixth Election Conference of the LCY organization in the YPA, and so I can present the latest assessments.

Unity has been strengthened and the involvement of communists and other members of the YPA in implementing daily tasks in the field of combat training and in solving the topical question pertaining to life and work in the units, commands and institutions has increased. [paragraph continues]

Communists are in the mainstream of life in places where they live and work. The responsibility of every individual and military collective has increased considerably. The work results are being assessed with a more critical and objective attitude and the struggle against omissions and weaknesses that, naturally, still exist is being intensified. Briefly, an atmosphere has been created in our military and party collectives in which there is less or insufficiently active in implementing their duties and obligations, without this being noticed and criticized by one's basic organization and military collective.

Image and Activity of Communists: True Fighters Speak With Deeds

[Question] Comrade Tito, president of the LCY and supreme commander of our armed forces, particularly stresses the importance of the communist's image. In a letter which he sent 1 year ago to the Election Conference of the LCY organization in the YPA, he stressed that "a communist must be prepared to lead with his personal example, with his ideopolitical work and with his moral and professional qualities."

Are the communists in the army also now placed where the situation is the most difficult and where the demands are the greatest?

[Answer] Yes, communists are also now the most resolute and the most active fighters for implementing the tasks facing the communists and the organization of the League of Communists at the present stage of development of our society and armed forces. They are constantly in the mainstream of the army life, and through their activity on implementing the positions and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress they are achieving significant results, particularly in developing the combat capability and moral-political unity of the army. The positive moral characteristics of communists are our tradition from the prewar period, and they are woven into the daily life and activity of the organization of the League of Communists.

Communists are the motive force, initiators and protagonists of activity on all vital questions of implementing the LCY policy in building and strengthening the army. The ideopolitical unity of communists is a decisive factor in the activity on strengthening the military organization and combat capability initiated and organized by the organization of the League of Communists and commands. The demands and messages of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, and the country's political leadership are in the center of all these activities.

Today we have full unity of all communists and other army members in developing the attainments of the socialist revolution, such as: Socialist self-management; social property; the equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our peoples and nationalities; the policy of nonalinement; the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY; the unity of the LCY; the concepts of the all-people's defense and our military doctrine.

The great and complex tasks of building and strengthening the army demand that communists exhibit a high level of professionalization, an exemplary involvement and initiative in implementing these tasks. For this reason the fostering of the positive characteristics of the image of communist has always been the central concern of the LCY organization in the YPA.

Democratic relations and the developed forms of activity of the basic organizations enable every member of the League of Communists to express himself fully as an active subject in all stages of adoption and implementation of positions and conclusions. The fact that every fifth member of the League of Communists works in a secretariat, committee or in their bodies speaks in favor of this.

Communists in the army are aware that they work in the field of sociopolitical life which is of vital interest for our peoples and nationalities. Hence, the high level of personal responsibility for and efforts on all vital questions of building and strengthening the all-people's defense. Hence also the sensitivity and uncompromising attitude toward all those weaknesses in the army and society which could threaten in any way the attainments and continuity of the revolution, the combat capability and moral-political unity of the society and army.

No Unit Without a Basic Organization of the League of Communists

Almost 99 percent of officers, 94 percent of junior officers, 65 percent of civilians employed by the army and a considerable proportion of soldiers and sailors are now members of the LCY. Almost two-thirds of all communist officers have been LCY members for more than 12 years, and over 18 percent have been LCY members for more than 22 years. They include about 1,300 who became LCY members in the 1941-44 period, and almost 6,000 who were admitted to the LCY 31 years ago. Since the 10th congress, the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the army have been admitting to the LCY about 20,000 to 22,000 soldiers, military school cadets, junior officers and civilians employed by the army.

The communists in the YPA are organized in 2,524 basic organizations, 342 committees and 320 conferences. We now have no unit, command or institution in the army in which a basic organization of the League of Communists does not exist and work. The communists are thus present in an organized way in all the segments of the organizational and formation structure of the YPA, from its basic tactical units to the largest operational-strategic groups, and in these structures the communists accomplish the largest part of their tasks and obligations in building and realizing the policy and positions of the LCY.

Activities in Society: In the Mainstream of Daily Life

[Question] In this connection, how do you assess the communist activities in society? Various speculations appear in the foreign press from time to time in this connection...

[Answer] We assess that the activities of a considerable number of YPA communist personnel in sociopolitical life of local communities, communes and self-managing interest communities are good. These activities are also positively assessed by leaderships of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical and social organizations in the field. This is also demonstrated by the fact that a large number of YPA communist and other personnel are elected to leaderships of sociopolitical and social organizations in local communities, communes and larger sociopolitical communities, to organs of self-managing interest communities, sports organizations, people's technology organizations and so forth.

The activities of army communists in delegations of the assemblies of self-managing interest and sociopolitical communities are significant. Thus, for instance, 7,445 delegates were elected at the last elections (in 1977) from the YPA and they are active in several hundred delegations of assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities. If we bear in mind the overall sociopolitical activities of communists and other YPA personnel, we may assert with confidence that the delegate system has been broadly accepted by a tremendous number of YPA personnel and this, among other things, is a conformation of their support for the LCY policy and the delegate system as a basis of our political system of self-managing socialist democracy.

The YPA communists are making a significant contribution to the training of territorial defense units and the preparation of other all-people's defense parts for a successful implementation of tasks in the defense against possible aggression and in the overall strengthening of the defense and protection potential of society. Precisely this is the stress of overall sociopolitical and social activities of YPA communists in the socio-political life of local communities, communes and larger sociopolitical communities and in the sociopolitical and social organizations and their bodies which directly deal with questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The initiative of YPA communist personnel in this field of their sociopolitical activities is more and more pronounced.

National Equality: Membership Proportional to National Structure

[Question] The all-people's and revolutionary nature of the YPA implies a constant care and responsibility of the LCY organization in the YPA for the implementation of national equality of YPA personnel.

How is the principle realized through the admissions to the LCY and in the cadre practice of the LCY organization in the YPA?

[Answer] As is known, the LCY is making incessant efforts to constantly improve the national structure of the LCY through a more even admission of all the national communities. In accordance with these positions, the question of implementing as proportionally as possible the representation of the peoples and nationalities in the organizations and organs of the League of Communists is also constantly present in the LCY organization in the YPA. This question, beginning with the basic organizations of the League of Communists, is considered an important question of ensuring the overall equality of all our peoples and nationalities and is a subject of analyses of trends among members of the League of Communists on the basis of which the direct tasks for the future activity are concluded.

In particular, the national structure of those admitted to the LCY, as well as the national structure of the leadership of the LCY organization in the YPA, express the efforts to consistently implement the LCY policy in this field. I can illustrate this by concrete indicators.

In admitting new members to the LCY, there is a more distinct tendency of changes toward a more even national structure of those admitted to the LCY with the national structure of members of the army and with the national structure of the SFRY population. Among those admitted to the army LCY there are more Albanians, Croats, Slovenes, Muslims, Hungarians and others, all of whom lag behind when the admission to the LCY as a whole is involved.

Thus, for instance, in 1978 (and the situation is similar since the 10th LCY Congress), among those admitted to the organization of the League of Communists in the army, 21.4 percent are Croats, 9.2 percent Muslims, 6.8 percent Macedonians and nearly 4 percent Albanians. These figures are more favorable as regards the percentage of our country's population than the state of the newly admitted members in certain other organizations of the League of Communists in the society.

The national structure of members of the committees and members of the secretariats of the basic organizations of the League of Communists also expresses the tendency of insuring as proportional national representation as possible and in this, practically on the whole, we have succeeded, particularly when one compares the national structure of all members in the LCY organization in the YPA.

This organization toward national representation is also laid down as an obligation in the action program of the LCY organization in the YPA.

Collective Work and Responsibility: Successful Implementation of Tito's Initiative

[Question] The internal life and relations in the army, particularly the position and the role of man, although in a special way and under the conditions of the military organization, express the socialist self-managing relations in our society. In which way, Comrade General, has the army approached the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and what progress has been made in this respect?

[Answer] Preceeding from the fact that by its character our army is revolutionary, socialist and popular, that it is the armed force of all our peoples and nationalities and that it is a protector of the socialist self-managing society, or rather its integral part, the army, naturally, enters in all currents of our society's development. Hence, the spirit and sense of collective work and responsibility on which Comrade Tito insists, along with, as you have said, the strict respect for the army's specific characteristics and the principle of subordination and a senior officer in command, are also being successfully implemented in the Yugoslav People's Army. Ture, through various forms this task was paid the necessary attention in the army in the past, and this has resulted in appropriate results. In this sense that task was not new and unknown for our communists and other members of the army, although, since the sixth conference of the LCY organization in the YPA, which was held on 26 December 1978. it has been particularly stressed.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES FEDERAL SECRETARY HERLJEVIC

LD201836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence, today received Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, who greeted Ljubicic on behalf of members of the international affairs services and organs and himself on Yugoslav People's Army Day (YPA Day).

Franjo Herljevic requested General Ljubicic to convey holiday greetings to all members of the armed forces.

During the meeting between the two federal secretaries, which was also attended by their associates, General Ljubicic expressed his thanks for the greetings, stressing the fruitful cooperation between the internal affairs organs and services and the YPA in their joint task of protecting the freedom and security of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF OFFICIAL--Novi Sad--Darko Kotarlic, president of the Novi Sad Executive Council and a prominent sociopolitical worker, died suddenly in Novi Sad last night. He was 44. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD]